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GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

Findings from A National Survey

1990 Edition

INDEPENDENT
SECTOR

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Survey Conducted by
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for
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INTRODUCTION

In 1990, INDEPENDENT SECTOR commissioned the Gallup Organization to conduct a national survey on the giving and volunteering behavior of Americans. This survey is the second of a series of surveys that are conducted every two years in order to establish reliable trend information. This new series of national surveys include a wealth of new details on giving, volunteering, and motivations for such behavior. The 1990 survey continues to build on the information collected in the 1988 survey in order to establish trend data over a period of time. This survey addresses the following questions:

1. Who gives and volunteers? To whom? How much?
2. What determines giving and volunteering behavior?
3. What are the motivations for giving and volunteering to various types of charitable causes?
4. Is there a relationship between giving and volunteering to religious organizations and giving and volunteering to other charities?
5. What are public attitudes toward giving, volunteering, and the performance of charitable organizations?

The study gives special attention to the demographic characteristics of givers and volunteers. Since the demography of the American population is changing rapidly, it is especially important to trace the level of participation of various population groups in the tradition of giving and voluntary service. Therefore, special attention is given to the giving and volunteering behavior of blacks, Hispanics, and recent immigrants.

This study continues INDEPENDENT SECTOR's effort to encourage and occasionally sponsor research on motivations for giving and volunteering. In this survey, all participants were asked a series of questions relating to their personal goals, values, and attitudes toward contributing time and money. Participants also were asked about the people and institutions, such as their employer, who influenced or encouraged their voluntary behavior. Furthermore, detailed questions were asked about giving and volunteering to a wide variety of nonprofit organizations, including religious organizations.

The information included in this report was obtained from in-home personal interviews conducted from March 23 to May 20, 1990, with a representative sample of 2,727 adult Americans 18 years of age or older. This sample included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, and affluent Americans (household incomes over $60,000) in order to have enough respondents to carry out statistically reliable analyses of these groups. Interviews were conducted in English and, when applicable, in Spanish. The sampling procedure did not target the very wealthy (those with incomes above $200,000) because they constitute such a small percentage of the population. Weighting procedures were used to ensure that the final sample was representative of the adult population in the United States in terms of age, education, marital status, occupation, size of household, region of the country, and household income. The error rate for the total sample is + or - 3 percent.

This survey is unique because it includes details about both giving and volunteering behavior for all Americans as well as information about those who neither give nor volunteer. The findings of this survey should be useful to fundraisers, policymakers, the media, researchers, and the leadership of voluntary organizations.

In this report, findings relating to contributions are for households, and findings relating to volunteer time are for individuals. Several persons may work or live in a household, and they usually think of income in relation to their household; therefore, respondents were asked to report on household contributions and income. In contrast, volunteer time was collected for individuals because research has shown that individuals know how much time they volunteer, but do not report very accurately about volunteer time of other members of their households. This report includes highlights of this study and the detailed findings.

HIGHLIGHTS

This national survey is the second in a new series of biennial surveys on giving and volunteering in the United States launched by INDEPENDENT SECTOR in 1988. From March 23 to May 20, 1990, the Gallup Organization conducted in-home personal interviews with 2,727 Americans 18 years of age and older. The error rate for the total sample is + or - 3 percent. Respondents were asked a series of questions about total giving in their households in 1989. Then, as individuals, they were asked about their own volunteering, personal goals, motivations for giving and volunteering, and opinions and attitudes about charitable organizations. The purpose of this study and this new series of regular surveys is to provide accurate trend data about the patterns of and the motivations for giving and volunteering in the United States.

Overall Patterns of Giving and Volunteering

- Giving and volunteering remain pervasive activities among Americans.

  (1) The average contribution for all households in 1989, including noncontributors, was $734 or 2.0 percent of household income. There were 94.6 million households in theUnited States. This represents a 20 percent increase after inflation over the average contribution of $562, or 1.5 percent of household income, for the 91.0 million households in 1987.

  (2) The average hours volunteered per week in 1989 for all adults 18 years of age or older, including nonvolunteers, was 2.2. There were 180.9 million adults 18 years of age or older. These findings are similar to the average of 2.1 hours volunteered per week among 176.7 million adults in 1987.

- Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported that their households contributed to charity in 1989, compared with 71 percent in 1987. Contributions for this group averaged $978 or 2.5 percent of household income, representing a 13 percent increase after inflation over the average contribution of $790 or 1.9 percent of household income for 1987. Based on this finding, it is estimated that approximately 71 million households contributed to charity in 1989, which represents a 9 percent increase over the 65 million households that contributed in 1987.

- Nine percent of all households contributed 5 percent or more of household income to charity in 1989, about the same as in 1987. Among contributing households, the percentage giving 5 percent or more of household income was 15 percent in 1989 and 14 percent in 1987. Contributing households that gave 1 percent or more of household income to charity increased from 49 percent in 1987 to 52 percent in 1989.

- Fifty-four percent of respondents volunteered in 1989, a significant increase over the 45 percent who reported volunteering in 1987. In 1989, volunteers gave an average of 4.0 hours per week, compared with 4.7 hours in 1987. This finding is not surprising, since there was a major increase in the percentage of respondents volunteering between the two years. Based on these findings, it is estimated that 98.4 million adults volunteered, representing an increase of 23 percent over the 80 million adults who volunteered in 1987.

- Volunteers gave an estimated total of 20.5 billion hours in both formal and informal volunteering in 1989, representing a 5 percent increase over the 19.5 billion hours contributed in 1987. (Formal volunteering involves regular work with an organization; informal volunteering involves helping neighbors or organizations on an ad hoc basis, such as babysitting for free or baking cookies for a school fair.) Americans who volunteered formally in 1989 gave 15.7 billion hours, representing a 5 percent increase over the 14.9 billion hours they gave in 1987. These hours represented the equivalent of 9.2 million full-time employees in 1989, compared with 8.8 million equivalent full-time employees in 1987. The value of volunteer time is estimated at $170 billion in 1989, compared with $149 billion in 1987.

- Fourteen percent of the respondents were estimated to have volunteered five hours per week or more in 1989, compared with 12 percent in 1987. They represented more than one-fourth of all volunteers in both years. Based on these findings, it is estimated that 25.6 million adults volunteered five hours or more per week in 1989, representing a 20 percent increase over the estimated 21.4 million adults who volunteered five hours or more per week in 1987.

- Twenty percent of the households gave 2 percent or more of their household income to charity in 1989. Their contributions represented 64 percent of total contributions, and they had a lower average household income ($35,589) than households ($41,600) that contributed less than 2 percent. These findings were similar to those in 1987 when 19 percent of households gave 2 percent of their income to charity. Their contributions represented 70 percent of total contributions, and their average household income was lower than that group of households that contributed less than 2 percent.

- The incidence of volunteering has a direct relationship to the amount of contributions. In 1989, respondents who reported household contributions but did not volunteer (27 percent of all households) reported contributions averaging $601, or 1.6 percent of household income. Respondents who both reported household contributions and volunteering (48 percent of all households) reported contributions averaging $1,192 or 2.9 percent of household income. This finding compares with the 32 percent of those in 1987 who reported household contributions but did not volunteer and who gave an average of $489, or 1.3 percent of household income. In 1987, respondents who reported both contributing and volunteering (40 percent of all households) gave an average household contribution of $1,021, or 2.4 percent of household income. The significant increase in average household contributions from 1987 to 1989 is largly accounted for by the growth in the percentage of contributing households with a volunteer, from 40 percent in 1987 to 48 percent in 1989.

- While a smaller proportion of lower income households contributed than higher income households, they contributed a higher percentage of household income to charity than higher income households. In 1989, contributing households with incomes under $10,000 gave 5.5 percent of their household income to charity. Those with incomes between $50,000 and $60,000 contributed 1.7 percent of their income; those between $75,000 and $100,000 contributed 3.2 percent; and those with household incomes of $100,000 or more contributed 2.9 percent. This pattern is similar to 1987, except that the percentage of income given was lower for most groups in 1987 than in 1989: contributing households with incomes under $10,000 gave 2.8 percent their incomes to charity; those with incomes between $50,000 and $75,000 gave 1.5 percent; those between $75,000 and $100,000 gave 1.7 percent; and those with household incomes of $100,000 or more contributed 2.1 percent.

- Membership in religious organizations has a direct relationship to the proportion of the population that contributes and volunteers. In 1989, 70 percent of respondents reported that they held membership in religious organizations, which represented a significant increase over the 65 percent that reported membership in 1987. In 1989, 80 percent of members reported household contributions and 59 percent volunteered, compared with 79 percent who contributed and 51 percent who volunteered in 1987. In 1989, 63 percent of nonmembers reported household contributions and 42 percent volunteered, representing an increase over the 55 percent who contributed and the 33 percent who volunteered in 1987.

- In 1989, 42 percent of all households contributed to both religious institutions and other charities. This group gave 69 percent of all contributions to other charities. In combination with their contributions to religion, this group gave 75 percent of total contributions. Twelve percent of all households that gave only to religious institutions represented 15 percent of total contributions, and 22 percent of households that gave only to other charities represented 10 percent of total contributions. In 1987, this pattern was similar: 35 percent of all households that contributed to both religious institutions and other charities gave 68 percent of total contributions to other charities. Together with their contributions to religion, this group gave 72 percent of total contributions. The 17 percent of all households that contributed only to religious institutions represented 17 percent of total contributions, and 19 percent of all households that gave only to other charities represented 11 percent of total contributions.

- By demographic characteristic, those groups showing the largest percentage increases in the proportion of households contributing from 1987 to 1989 were: blacks, from 51 to 61 percent; respondents 35 to 44 years of age, from 77 to 86 percent; and respondents with household incomes between $40,000 and $50,000, from 73 to 85 percent, and $75,000 to $100,000, from 75 to 92 percent.

- Female respondents reported that their households gave a much lower percentage of household income than males, although a higher proportion of females reported household contributions than males. While the proportion of females reporting household contributions increased from 73 percent in 1987 to 78 percent in 1989, the average percentage of household income they contributed remained unchanged at 1.8 percent. In comparison, the proportion of males reporting household contributions increased slightly from 69 percent in 1987 to 72 percent in 1989, but the average percentage of household income they contributed increased from 2.1 percent to 3.1 percent.

- By demographic characteristic, those groups showing the largest percentage increases in the proportion of the population volunteering from 1987 to 1989 were: blacks, from 28 to 38 percent; persons between the ages of 25 and 34, from 45 to 62 percent and those between the ages of 35 and 44, from 54 to 64 percent; those with household incomes between $30,000 and $40,000, from 51 to 64 percent; $40,000 to $50,000, from 44 to 67 percent, and $75,000 to $100,000, from 50 to 62 percent; those who were divorced, widowed, or separated, from 34 to 47 percent; and those who were employed part-time from 54 to 72 percent.

Motivations for Giving and Volunteering

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported that they contributed to an organization for the first time in the past year. The most frequently cited reasons for doing so were: that they received a letter asking them to give (30 percent); they were asked to give by someone they knew well (23 percent); they received a phone call asking them to give (17 percent), or someone came to the door asking them to give (14 percent).

- Only 12 percent of respondents reported they stopped giving to an organization in the past year; the most frequently cited reasons these respondents gave for no longer contributing were: they thought the organizations misused funds (18 percent); or they lacked the money to give (17 percent); or they lacked trust in the organization (12 percent); or other reasons (24 percent).

- When asked how their current giving compared with their giving in the past year, 63 percent of the respondents reported that their households were giving the same amount; 19 percent reported that they were giving more; and 12 percent reported giving less.

- The most frequently cited reasons respondents gave for starting to volunteer were: they wanted to do something useful (62 percent); they thought they would enjoy the work (34 percent); a family member or friend would benefit (29 percent); or they volunteered for religious reasons (26 percent).

- When volunteers were asked how they first learned about their volunteer activities, the most frequently cited answers were that they were asked by someone (42 percent); through participation in an organization (41 percent); or because a family member or friend would benefit (28 percent). Respondents who reported being asked by someone reported that they were asked by a friend (52 percent), by someone at their church or synagogue (28 percent), or by a family member or relative (25 percent). Those who responded that they learned about their volunteer activities through participation in an organization most frequently cited religious institutions (63 percent); their workplace or employer (18 percent); a membership organization, service club, or professional society (16 percent), or another voluntary organization (16 percent).

- Among the 46 percent of respondents who did not volunteer in 1989, 40 percent reported that they had volunteered in the past. The most frequently cited reasons for not continuing to volunteer were that their personal schedule was too full (40 percent) and health reasons (21 percent).

- When respondents were asked if they had refused to volunteer when someone asked them, 24 percent responded that they had refused and 75 percent responded that they had not. Among those who refused, 82 percent were already volunteers, and among those who had not refused, 46 percent were volunteers. The most common reasons respondents gave for refusing to volunteer were: their personal schedule was too full (57 percent); they were unable to honor the commitment (15 percent); or their time was too valuable or they had done enough (13 percent).

- People are nearly three times as likely to volunteer when asked than when they are not. Among the 41 percent of respondents who reported that they were asked to volunteer in the past year, 87 percent volunteered; among the 57 percent of respondents who reported that they were not asked, only 30 percent volunteered. Those respondents who were least likely to be asked were blacks (26 percent), Hispanics (27 percent), persons 18 to 24 years of age (31 percent), and those with household incomes below $20,000 (26 percent). Among the smaller proportion of these groups who were asked, the proportion who volunteered was more than three times higher than among those who were not asked.

- When volunteers were asked how the amount of time they were volunteering compared with three years ago, 37 percent reported that they were giving more time; 31 percent reported giving the same amount of time; and 26 percent reported giving less time.

- A strong commitment to certain personal goals and values has a marked impact on the level of household giving and on volunteering. Respondents who reported that giving, committing to religious life, volunteering, and being involved in public affairs were absolutely essential personal goals gave a higher percentage of their household income to charity and volunteered in higher proportions than other groups:

  (1) Twelve percent of total respondents reported that making contributions to charity was an absolutely essential personal goal. Fifty-nine percent of contributing households in this group also reported volunteering. These households gave an average 5.7 percent of their household income to charity.

  (2) Ten percent of respondents reported that giving time to charities was absolutely essential. Fifty-nine percent of these households also had a volunteer, and contributed an average of 5.1 percent of their household income.

  (3) Approximately 6 percent of the respondents reported that being involved in public affairs was absolutely essential. In 42 percent of these households where the respondent volunteered, average contributions were 4.6 percent of household income.

  (4) Thirty-two percent of the respondents reported that making a strong commitment to religious life was absolutely essential. The 60 percent of these households in which the respondent volunteered gave an average of 4.4 percent of their household income to charity.

Behavior that Influences Giving and Volunteering

- The frequency of attendance at religious services has a major influence on the proportion of respondents who give and volunteer. The percentage of respondents who reported that their households contributed to charity increased from 58 percent for those who did not attend religious services at all to 88 percent among those who attended religious services weekly. The proportion of volunteers in contributing households also increased from 31 percent among those who did not attend services to 66 percent among those who attended weekly.

- Active involvement in religious organizations has a marked impact on the level of household giving. Those respondents who reported attending religious services in the past year (78 percent) on average contributed 2.4 percent of their household income, compared with 0.8 percent of average household income contributed by the 22 percent of those who did not attend. Contributions as a percentage of household income also increased directly with the frequency of attendance at religious services from 1.3 percent of household income among the 25 percent of respondents who reported attending religious services only a few times per year to 3.6 percent among the 37 percent of respondents who reported attending religious services weekly. Those households that contributed under $1,000 or an average of 0.8 percent of their household income had a much lower proportion of weekly church attendees (35 percent) than those that contributed $1,000 or more (69 percent), representing 6.1 percent of their average household income.

- A concern about having enough money in the future also had some influence on giving. Over two-thirds (68 percent) of respondents reported that they worried about having enough money in the future; 31 percent did not. Those who reported that they had no worry gave an average contribution of $956 (2.3 percent of their household income), which was 50 percent higher than the average contribution of $643 (1.8 percent of their household income), among those who reported that they did worry about having enough money in the future.

- Intentions to itemize charitable deductions on tax returns have a major impact on the level of household giving. In general, those respondents who itemized and intended to claim the charitable deduction gave nearly two to three times more as a percentage of their average household income than nonitemizers. Forty-one percent of respondents reported that they intended to itemize, and 30 percent of respondents (74 percent of those intending to itemize) reported that they intended to take the charitable deduction. The proportion of respondents who reported that they would claim the charitable deduction increased with household income, from 51 percent among those with household incomes under $20,000 to 85 percent or higher among those with household incomes of $75,000 or more. Those itemizers who intended to claim the charitable deduction gave an average contribution of $1,456. or 3.1 percent of household income, compared with $419, or 1.2 percent for nonitemizers. These itemizers had a much higher average household income ($50,343) than nonitemizers ($28,228). The 38 percent of respondents who reported household contributions and who intended to claim the charitable deduction gave an average contribution of $1,691, or 3.3 percent of their household income. Nonitemizers who reported household contributions gave $543, or 1.8 percent of their household income.

- Pledging a specific percentage of income to religious organizations has a major influence on the percentage of household income contributed. Approximately one-third of the 53 percent of respondents who contributed to their church, synagogue, or mosque in the past year reported trying to pledge a percentage of their income to their religious organizations. They gave an average contribution of $1,934, or 5.0 percent of their household income, which was more than twice the percentage of income for respondents who did not pledge: they gave an average of $894, or 2.3 percent of their household income.

- Nearly 38 percent of religious givers reported pledging a specific dollar amount each week. They gave an average contribution of $1,480, or 3.4 percent of their household income, which was half again as much as the $954, or 2.7 percent of household income given by the 47 percent of religious givers who did not try to pledge a specific dollar amount each week.

- Of the 64 percent of total respondents who gave to other than religious charities in 1989, only 7 percent reported trying to pledge a certain percentage of their income to these charities, and only 6 percent reported trying to plan on giving a specific dollar amount each year.

- When respondents were asked to compare their giving with the giving of other people like themselves, 13 percent thought they gave more; 56 percent thought they gave about the same amount; 16 percent thought they gave less, and 16 percent did not know. Respondents who thought they gave more contributed an average of 5.2 percent of their household income to charity; those who thought they gave the same amount gave 2.0 percent of their household income; those who thought they gave less contributed 1.4 percent of their household income, and those who did not know gave 2.2 percent of their household income. These responses suggest that respondents are aware of their level of giving in comparison to others like themselves.

- A combination of characteristics were found to differentiate generous givers (those who contributed 3 percent or more of their household income, representing 7 percent of total respondents) from nongivers (24 percent of total respondents). The characteristics of generous givers are: they are highly motivated to meet religious beliefs and commitments (80 percent of the group); they volunteer (79 percent); are older (average age: 51 years); perceive religious beliefs as a major background influence for their charitable behavior (84 percent); and attend religious services often (87 percent). Nongivers tend not to be motivated by religious beliefs (21 percent), nor do they volunteer (26 percent). They are younger (average age: 41 years); do not perceive religious beliefs as a major background influence (29 percent); and do not attend religious services regularly (34 percent).

- Another combination of characteristics was found to distinguish generous volunteers (those who volunteered five hours or more per week in the month previous to the survey, representing 14 percent of total respondents) from nonvolunteers (45 percent of respondents). These characteristics are: they contribute (91 percent of the group); have attended college (51 percent); attend religious services regularly (69 percent); report personal values as a major background influence on their charitable behavior (82 percent); and are younger (average age: 43 years). They are personally motivated to find cures for diseases (51 percent); to feel that they should help others with less (66 percent), and to increase opportunities for others (65 percent). Nonvolunteers are not as likely to be contributors (60 percent); to have attended college (23 percent); to attend religious services regularly (40 percent); and are somewhat older (average age: 46 years). They tend to be motivated to find cures for diseases (57 percent), but are not as likely to be motivated to help others who have less (44 percent), or to increase opportunities for others (43 percent).

- The combination of characteristics that distinguish the very small group that are both generous givers and generous volunteers (4 percent of total respondents) from that group that neither give nor volunteer (18 percent of total respondents) are: generous givers and generous volunteers are highly motivated to meet religious beliefs and commitments (87 percent); have attended college (53 percent); attend religious services regularly (91 percent); are homeowners (74 percent); and report that religious beliefs were a major background influence on their charitable behavior (88 percent). They are highly motivated to find cures for diseases (47 percent); to enhance the moral basis of society (63 percent); and to increase opportunities for others (69 percent). Those who neither give nor volunteer are far less likely to be motivated by religious beliefs (19 percent); to have attended college (14 percent); to attend religious services regularly (30 percent); or to be homeowners (46 percent). While they are more likely to be motivated to find cures for diseases (49 percent), they are far less likely to want to enhance the moral basis of society (28 percent), or to increase opportunities for others (31 percent).

Public Attitudes About Giving, Volunteering, and Charitable Organizations

- Respondents expressed more confidence in private and public educational institutions and health and social services organizations than in all other major institutions including Congress, organized labor, private foundations, and big business.

- An overwhelming majority of respondents (81 percent) agreed that charities are needed more today than five years ago.

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents thought that charities are more effective today than five years ago; 25 percent thought they were not as effective, and 18 percent were not sure.

- Sixty-four percent of respondents disagreed with the statement that they placed a low degree of trust in charitable organizations; 28 percent agreed, and 8 percent were not sure.

- Seventy-one percent of respondents agreed that most charitable organizations are honest and ethical in their use of funds.

- An overwhelming majority of respondents (80 percent) agreed that they believed that their donations were put to an appropriate use when they contributed to a charitable organization.

- Three-fourths of respondents (75 percent) agreed that most charitable organizations are administered by honest people.

- Sixty-two percent of respondents disagreed that charities are wasteful in their use of funds; 26 percent thought they were; and 13 percent were not sure.

- Respondents were more likely to report that they would prefer to volunteer for a private, charitable nonsectarian organization (54 percent) or a religious organization (45 percent) than for a government agency or organization (12 percent), or a for-profit organization (8 percent).

The Capacity to Give and Volunteer

- Several findings from this survey indicate that giving and volunteering can be measurably increased in the United States:

  (1) It appears that many Americans are not being asked to volunteer. Three-fourths of respondents reported that they had not refused to volunteer when asked, yet only 46 percent of this group volunteered. Among the 41 percent of those who were asked to volunteer in the past year, 87 percent actually did. Among the 57 percent of those who were not asked, only 30 percent volunteered. These findings suggest that if more Americans are asked to volunteer, the proportion of the population that volunteers can be measurably increased.

  (2) When respondents were asked how many hours a week they should try to volunteer, 47 percent either did not know or said it depends. Although only 2 percent of the respondents reported that they should not volunteer at all, 59 percent actually did volunteer. In contrast, although 12 percent of respondents thought they should volunteer five hours or more per week, 15 percent actually did so. These findings suggest that Americans need a goal for volunteering.

  (3) Thirty-nine percent of the respondents who contributed to their church, synagogue, or mosque and 37 percent of the respondents who contributed to other charities thought they did not give enough. These findings suggest that a significant percentage of Americans could give more.

  (4) Among the 37 percent of total respondents (42 percent of contributors) who reported that they had a will, only 5 percent of contributors reported that their will contained a charitable bequest. Respondents who made a will gave 3.2 percent of their average household income to charity, and those who reported making a charitable bequest gave 4.2 percent of their household income to charity. Seven percent of respondents who reported that they had considered a planned gift gave 5.6 percent of their household income to charity. These findings suggest that there is a great capacity to increase charitable bequests and other forms of planned giving.

  (5) When respondents were asked what percentage of income they thought they should try to give to charitable organizations, nearly half (45 percent) either said it depends, or had no answer. Another 29 percent thought they should strive to give 5 percent or more of their income to charity; however, only 9 percent of households actually

contributed 5 percent or more. These findings suggest that Americans need a goal for giving.

(6) Respondents who pledged a percentage of income or a specific amount to religious institutions gave two to three times the percentage of household income as those who did not pledge. If pledging a percentage of income or a specific dollar amount to other charities could be increased from the 6 percent to 7 percent of respondents who reported doing so in 1989, giving could be significantly increased.

CHAPTER ONE

WHO GIVES? WHO VOLUNTEERS? TO WHOM? HOW MUCH?

In this report, findings relating to contributions are for households and findings relating to volunteer time are for individuals. Several persons may work or live in a household, and they usually think of income in relation to their household; therefore, respondents were asked to report on household contributions and income. In contrast, volunteer time was collected for individuals because research has shown that individuals know how much time they volunteer, but do not report very accurately about volunteer time of other members of the household.

This section of the report provides the summary findings about patterns of giving and volunteering from the 1990 survey in comparison with findings from the 1988 survey.

Household Contributions: An Overview

Table 1.1 shows the distribution of households by the amount contributed to charitable causes in 1989. Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported that their households contributed to charity, which was an increase over the 71 percent that reported household contributions in 1987. In 1989, 16 percent of the households (or 27 percent of contributing households) contributed $100 or less, compared with 21 percent of households (or 33 percent of contributing households) in 1987; another 21 percent (or 34 percent of givers) gave from $101 to $500, compared with 21 percent (or 33 percent of givers) in 1987; 9 percent (or 15 percent of givers) gave between $500 to $1,000, compared with 8 percent (or 13 percent of givers) in 1987; and 15 percent (or 24 percent of givers) contributed $1,000 or more, compared with 14 percent (or 22 percent of givers) in 1987. The major change in the distribution of giving among households between 1987 and 1989 is that the proportion of households contributing increased from 71 to 75 percent, and that the proportion of contributing households donating $100 or more increased from 67 percent in 1987 to 73 percent in 1989. These patterns reveal an expansion in both the number of households that gave and the average amount contributed per household.

Respondents were asked to which kinds of charitable causes their households donated any money or other property in 1989. Appendix A describes the categories used for this question. Respondents who reported contributing were also asked to report how much their households gave in each category. **Table 1.2** provides the profile of charitable contributions by kind of charity in 1989 and 1987.

Over half of all respondents surveyed reported contributing to religious organizations, averaging $896 per household for givers and $477 per household for the total sample. The proportion of households giving to each of the other types of charities was much smaller. Nearly one-third of all respondents reported giving an average household contribution of $143 to health organizations (including hospitals), and nearly one-fourth of all respondents reported contributing an average of $263 to human services agencies last year. Another 22 percent reported contributing an average of $129 to youth development organizations, and 19 percent reported contributing an average of $291 to education. The average contribution per contributing household was larger for educational institutions and human services organizations than for any other kind of charity except religious organizations. Small proportions of respondents reported making household contributions to arts and cultural organizations, environmental causes, public and societal benefit organizations, international organizations, foundations, and recreation for adults (which was included under human services in the 1988 survey, but separately broken out in the 1990 survey) to parallel youth development, which includes recreation activities for youth.

There was a significant change in trends in giving by type of charity in 1989 compared with 1987. While the proportion of the population that reported contributing to most charities increased, over this two-year period, the greatest growth in contributions was to health organizations, up from 24 percent of total respondents in 1987 to 32 percent in 1989. To some extent, the contributors to human services would have shown a larger increase, but charitable adult recreation activities were separately listed in the 1990 survey. The proportion of households contributing to both youth development and health also grew significantly, and is reflected in the proportion of total contributions given to these organizations in 1989: contributions to health as a proportion of total contributions increased from 5.3 percent in 1987 to 6.2 percent in 1989, and to youth development, from 2.7 to 3.9 percent.

The percentage of respondents reporting contributions to religion increased slightly from 1987 to 1989 and religious contributions as a proportion of total contributions remained the same: they were 64.1 percent in 1987 and 64.5 percent in 1989. The charities that showed a decline in average contributions were arts, culture and humanities organizations, and international organizations. Although the proportion of respondents who reported contributing to arts organizations increased from 8.0 percent to 9.6 percent from 1987 to 1989, the average contribution declined from $260 to $193. The proportion of total contributions received by arts organizations also declined from 3.6 percent to 2.6 percent. The average contribution to international organizations declined from $281 to $202. In 1987, 15.1 percent of respondents reported an average gift of $293 to education, and in 1989, nearly 20 percent of respondents reported an average contribution of $291 to education. Average contributions to education in both years were higher than to all other charities other than religious organizations.

When average contributions per household by type of charity were adjusted for inflation (**Table 1.3**), the changing patterns in giving were even clearer. Overall, after inflation, average contributions were up 20 percent from 1987 to 1989, but average contributions by type of charity varied widely over this period. Average contributions per household to youth development organizations showed the highest increase, up 65 percent, followed by health organizations, up 35 percent. Other types of charities showing substantial increases in average contributions were environmental organizations, up 20 percent; public and societal benefit organizations, up 18 percent; educational organizations, up 17 percent; and religious organizations, up 17 percent. Average contributions increased, but far less slowly, to human services organizations, up 9 percent. Average contributions in real dollars to international organizations declined by 38 percent; by 17 percent to organizations in the arts, culture and humanities; and by 12 percent to private and community foundations.

Total contributions includes donations in both money and property. Gifts in property include gifts in real estate, stock, equipment, or other assets. In order to estimate the proportion of gifts given of property, respondents were asked in the 1990 survey what proportion of their household contributions were given in this form, as shown in **Table 1.4**. Approximately 27 percent of total respondents reported that they gave gifts of property averaging $152 per household or $582 per contributing household. The dollar value of gifts of property were concentrated in religion, education, and human services, and to a much lesser extent in health, which together accounted for over 90 percent of all gifts of property. Gifts of property accounted for 21 percent of total contributions, but this distribution varied widely by type of charity.

Gifts of property were most significant to educational institutions. Approximately 17 percent of contributors to education (3.2 percent of total respondents) reported an average household contribution of $999 in property, but these contributions accounted for 57 percent of total contributions to education. Contributions of property represented 32 percent of total contributions to human services; 29 percent to private and community foundations; 20 percent to health; 17 percent to environmental organizations; 16 percent to religious institutions, 15 percent to public and societal benefit organizations, 14 percent to youth development organizations; and 13 percent to both recreation programs for adults and international organizations. Gifts of property represented about 5 percent of total contributions to organizations in the arts, culture and humanities.

Nearly one-third of respondents (32 percent) reported giving to more than one charity in 1989 (**Table 1.5**). More than half of those respondents reporting household contributions to health (52 percent) gave to more than one health organization, and 39 percent of contributors to youth development gave to more than one youth organization. More than one-third of respondents who contributed to human services (36 percent), and arts, culture and humanities (35 percent) contributed to more than one organization in these categories, and 31 percent of respondents who gave to public and societal benefit organizations contributed to more than one. For other types of charities, less than 30 percent of respondents who reported household contributions gave to more than one charity in that group. While these patterns of multiple contributions were similar in both 1987 and 1989, increases in the proportion of respondents reporting more than one contribution were highest among contributors to youth development.

The Value Of Volunteer Time

Table 1.6 shows that an estimated 98.4 million Americans (54.4 percent of adults 18 years of age or older) volunteered an average of 4.0 hours per week in 1989. They gave a total of 20.5 billion hours. This total included 15.7 billion hours of formal volunteering (involving specific time commitments to organizations) and 4.8 billion hours of informal volunteering (helping neighbors or providing assistance on an ad hoc basis to organizations). The 15.7 billion hours of formal volunteering represented an equivalent of 9.2 million employees at an estimated value of $170 billion. The estimated number of adults who volunteered increased 23 percent from 1987 to 1989. At the same time, average hours volunteered per week declined 15 percent, from 4.7 hours in 1987 to 4.0 hours in 1989. Such a decline is not unusual with such a major increase in the proportion of the population that volunteer, because new volunteers tend to give less time initially.

Volunteer time for 1989 is estimated at $170 billion. The value of volunteer time is estimated by taking the 15.7 billion hours of volunteer time multiplied by the 1989 average hourly wage for nonagricultural employees ($10.82), as reported in the *Economic Report of the President* (1990 edition) and increased by 12 percent to estimate fringe benefits. This estimate is strikingly close to the value of time estimated by respondents who reported volunteering. The average hourly wage given by volunteers as a value of their time was $10.70, which using the same method of calculation, came to a total of $168 billion.

Volunteers and Their Activities

Appendix B explains the categories used to analyze areas of volunteer activity. The categories for the 1990 survey were revised to parallel the giving categories. Volunteers to the environment, youth development, public and societal benefit organizations, and recreation for adults are broken out separately. These replace the previous categories of civic, social and fraternal organizations, community action (now incorporated into public and societal benefit), and recreation (now separated into both adults and youth organizations). Previously, the environment was included in the community action category, and youth development organizations were included in the civic, social and fraternal associations, recreation, and human services categories. Therefore, a comparison among most volunteer activities between 1987 and 1989 is not possible. Volunteer activities for religious organizations were limited to those directly related to a church or congregation. Volunteer activities for other religiously affiliated organizations, such as hospitals or schools, were categorized by the specific activity involved.

Table 1.7 shows the percentage of the population and of volunteers reporting voluntary assignments and the distribution of assignments by kind of activity in 1989. Distribution of assignments is important because many respondents reported volunteering to more than one organization. There were nearly three assignments per volunteer. The areas of voluntary activity showing the largest percentage of distribution assignments are religious institutions (18 percent); informal volunteering (16 percent); education (10 percent); youth development (10 percent); human services (9 percent); and health (7 percent).

One of the major jobs volunteers perform is fund-raising. In order to estimate more accurately the amount of volunteer assignments in fund-raising, a separate question was asked of volunteers in this survey. In the 1988 survey, fund-raising was asked separately only for health, education, social services and welfare, or other general fund-raising. While comparisons by type of charity is not possible between the two surveys, it is clear that estimating the amount of volunteers reporting assignments in fund raising by type of charity gives a better picture of the amount of activity in this area.

In 1989, nearly half (48 percent) of the population reported assignments in fund-raising, representing 35 percent of all volunteer assignments, as shown in **Table 1.8**. The proportion of the population reporting assignments in fund-raising by type of charity was highest in health (59 percent); international causes (44 percent); youth development (43 percent); human services (40 percent); public and societal benefit organizations (35 percent); education (32 percent); and religious organizations (32 percent). In other types of charities, more than 20 percent of total volunteer assignments were in fund-raising. As a proportion of the distribution of total volunteer assignments among areas, volunteer assignments were highest in religion (19 percent); health (15 percent); youth development (14 percent); human services (12 percent); and education (11 percent). In all other areas, distribution of fund-raising assignments as a proportion of all volunteer assignments was 5 percent or less.

Volunteers perform numerous services other than fund-raising, including informal babysitting, assisting a paid professional, or acting as a trustee of an organization. As **Table 1.9** shows, there was a wide range of tasks among the respondents who reported volunteering in the month before the survey. The kinds of jobs most often reported in 1990 were: aide or assistant to a paid employee (8 percent); aide to clergy (7 percent); and assisting the elderly or handicapped (7 percent). In comparison, in 1988 the most common volunteer jobs reported were: assisting the elderly or handicapped (8 percent); babysitting (6 percent); or serving as an assistant or aide to a paid employee (6 percent).

Volunteers can take one or more assignments in a single organization or volunteer to more than one organization. **Table 1.10** shows that 24 percent of total respondents reported volunteering to more than one organization. While two-thirds or more of respondents reported volunteering to one organization by type of charity, it is impressive that from 20 percent to 27 percent of respondents in the areas of arts, culture and humanities; education; health; human services; work-related organizations; and youth development reported volunteering to more than one organization within each category.

Giving as a Percentage of Household Income

One of the purposes of this study was to look at the size of contributions as a percentage of household income, because the amount of dollars given per household does not reflect the effort a person or family is making unless it is put in the context of total income. Average contributions and average income were calculated by dividing their respective sums by the number of respondents who reported dollar amounts for each. Although 75 percent of the respondents reported that their households contributed to charity, some did not report either the amount contributed or household income. Contributions as a percentage of household income are based solely on the 60 percent of respondents who reported both household income and contributions for 1989 and the 63 percent who reported both for 1987. Therefore, the percentages will differ from those that can be derived by dividing average contributions by average household income unless for a given group all respondents reported both contributions and income. **Table 1.11** provides the distribution of total household contributions by percentage of household income given. It also shows the percentage of respondents who volunteered in each contribution category because another purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of volunteering to giving.

Among the 25 percent of households making no contributions in 1989, only 26 percent of the respondents reported volunteering, compared with 54 percent nationally. Of the 75 percent of respondents who reported their households made contributions, 64 percent also reported that they were volunteers. Further, the proportion of respondents who reported volunteering generally increased with the percentage of household income contributed. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported household contributions less than 1 percent of their household income, and 55 percent of that population volunteered. Eleven percent of respondents reported that their households gave between 1 and 2 percent of their household income, and 68 percent volunteered. Five percent reported that their households contributed between 2 and 3 percent, and 66 percent reported volunteering. Five percent of respondents reported that their households gave between 3 and 5 percent of their household income to charity, and 81 percent of respondents in this group reported volunteering. Of the 9 percent of respondents who reported giving 5 percent or more of their household income to charity, 78 percent also reported volunteering.

Table 1.11 also shows that 48 percent of contributing households reported giving less than 1 percent of their household income to charity; 18 percent reported contributing between 1 and 2 percent; 10 percent reported contributing between 2 and 3 percent; 8 percent reported giving between 3 and 5 percent; and 15 percent reported contributing 5 percent or more.

The major changes between 1987 and 1989 are the increases in the percentage of households reporting contributions from 71 percent to 75 percent and the increase in the proportion of the population volunteering, up from 45 percent in 1987 to 54 percent in 1989. The proportion of the population giving 1 to 5 percent or more of their income increased slightly from 1987 to 1989; however, a smaller proportion of households reported giving 1 percent or less in 1989 (29 percent) than in 1987 (32 percent) revealing an increase in the number and proportion of households that gave more than 1 percent of their household income. The relationship between giving and volunteering was similar in both years—that is, that generally, as giving increases as a percentage of income, so does the proportion of that population reporting volunteering. The major difference between both years is the increase in the proportion of contributing households with a volunteer in all categories.

The Relationship of Hours Volunteered Per Week to Household Giving

Complementing the percentage of income given by contributors is the average number of hours per week volunteered. As shown in **Table 1.12**, 14 percent of the respondents, or 26 percent of all volunteers, volunteered five or more hours per week in 1989. In 1989, 11 percent of the population (20 percent of volunteers) gave an average of less than one hour per week; 12 percent (22 percent of volunteers) gave between one and two hours; 9 percent (17 percent of volunteers) gave between two and three hours; 4 percent (8 percent of volunteers) gave between three and four hours; and 4 percent (7 percent of volunteers) gave between four and five hours. Between 1987 and 1989, not only the proportion of the population volunteering increased, but also the proportion of the population that volunteered two or more hours increased from 25 percent of total respondents (55 percent of total volunteers) to 32 percent of total respondents (58 percent of total volunteers).

Table 1.13 summarizes the relationship between the average number of hours volunteered per week (in the month before the survey) and the percentage of household income contributed in 1987 and 1989. Respondents who volunteered reported household contributions more often than respondents who did not volunteer. Of the 62 percent of respondents who reported not volunteering in the past month, 66 percent in March 1990 reported that their households contributed, which was well below the national average of 75 percent for all households. Among the 38 percent of respondents who reported volunteering, the percentage reporting household contributions ranged from 86 to 92 percent, depending on the number of hours volunteered per week. While the pattern between volunteering and contributions was similar between 1987 and 1989, the proportion of volunteers reporting household contributions increased at all levels in 1989.

Giving as a percentage of household income generally increased with the average number of hours the respondent reported volunteering. In fact, there seems to be a more direct relationship between average hours volunteered per week and giving as a percentage of household income than there is between giving and the level of household income. Giving as a percentage of household income increased from 2.1

percent among respondents who reported volunteering between one and two hours per week in the past month to 4.1 percent among those who volunteered between four and five hours, then dropped to 3.0 percent among those who volunteered five hours or more. The relationship between hours volunteered and percentage of income given was more direct in 1987 compared with 1989. Although generally contributions as a percentage of income directly increased as volunteer hours increased in 1987, it was less direct in 1989. Perhaps this change can be partially explained by a major increase in the proportion of the population that volunteered over this two-year period, which may have affected the direct relationship between hours volunteered and giving. The extent of the relationship between volunteer time and percentage of income contributed needs to be studied over a longer period of time.

Distribution of Total Contributions

Table 1.14 compares the income and contributions of households that gave 2 percent or more of their household income to charity and those that gave less than 2 percent. The table shows that the 60 percent of respondents providing information on both household income and contributions had an average household income of $39,601. Their households represented 66 percent of total household income, and their household contributions represented 80 percent of total contributions. The 16 percent of respondents who did not report both household contributions and income had 17 percent of total income and gave an estimated 20 percent of the total contributions. The 20 percent of households that gave 2 percent or more of their household income to charity had an average household income of $35,589, and the 40 percent of households that gave less than 2 percent had an average household income of $41,600.

Households that gave 2 percent or more of their household income to charity are estimated to have 20 percent of total household income for the nation. They gave an estimated 64 percent of total contributions. Households that gave less than 2 percent of their income had 46 percent of total household income and gave 15 percent of total contributions. The 25 percent of households that did not contribute had significantly lower household incomes than all other groups and represented 18 percent of total household income.

Among the households that contributed 2 percent or more of their income, 61 percent of respondents reported volunteering and 39 percent reported not volunteering in the past month. Those who did not volunteer represented nearly 8 percent of total households. Their household income was 6 percent of total household income, and their contributions represented nearly 21 percent of total contributions. Those who volunteered represented 12 percent of total households. Their household income was nearly 14 percent of total household income, and their contributions represented nearly half -- 43 percent of total contributions. Those households where the respondent reported volunteering five hours or more a week in the past month represented nearly 5 percent of total households. Their household income was 5 percent of total household income, and their contributions represented 14 percent of total contributions.

These patterns of giving found in 1989 are similar to those found in 1987. Because the proportion of respondents that did not provide both income and contributions was much higher in the 1990 survey (16 percent) compared with the 1988 survey (8 percent), direct comparisons of percentages are not possible. However, the patterns remain the same: households in 1987 that gave 2 percent or more of their income gave a far higher proportion of total contributions compared to those households that gave less than 2 percent. These households gave even more if a volunteer was present. Their proportion of contributions (70 percent), compared with the small proportion of total household income they represented (19 percent) was more than three and a half times as great as the group that gave less than two percent and who represented 43 percent of all households and 19 percent of total contributions.

Thus, households that gave 2 percent or more of their income to charity had a lower average household income than households that gave less than 2 percent of their income. These estimates projected from the survey findings confirm that household income is but one of the factors in giving. As shown in other parts of this report, personal goals reflecting views about giving and volunteering, religious commitment, and actual volunteering are other important factors contributing to giving.

The Relationship of Religious Contributors to Total Giving

Since nearly two-thirds of individual giving is contributed to religious institutions, studying the relationship between membership in a religious institution and giving and volunteering to both religious organizations and other charities could be an important indicator of patterns of charitable behavior. One of the major findings from the 1988 survey revealed that a higher proportion of members of religious institutions gave and volunteered compared with nonmembers. **Table 1.15** provides a comparison of these patterns between 1987 and 1989.

In 1989, 70 percent of respondents reported that they were members of religious institutions, a significant increase over the 65 percent in 1987. Eighty percent of members reported contributing and 59 percent reported volunteering in 1989, well above the national average. Sixty-three percent of nonmembers reported contributing and 42 percent reported volunteering, which was well below the national average. While the proportion of members reporting contributions remained steady over the two years, nonmembers showed an increase in contributors from 55 percent in 1987 to 63 percent in 1989. Both groups showed increases in volunteering.

While the proportion of nonmembers reporting that they contributed to only religion remained steady (6 percent to 7 percent) over this period, those members reporting that they contributed to religion only declined from 22 percent in 1987 to 14 percent in 1989. The percentage of nonmembers reporting that they contributed only to other charities increased from 36 percent in 1987 to 43 percent in 1989 as did the proportion of members from 9 percent in 1987 to 13 percent in 1989. The percentage of respondents reporting contributing to both religion and other charities increased from 48 to 53 percent from 1987 to 1989 among members and from 12 to 15 percent among nonmembers. **Table 1.16** provides a comparison of the proportion of contributors who gave to religion, to other charities, or to both religion and other charities by type of charity for 1987 and 1989, and estimates of these patterns of giving to total contributions for both years. Of the 75 percent of contributing households in 1989, 53 percent of total households (71 percent of contributing households) reported contributing to religious organizations and 64 percent of total households (85 percent of contributing households) reported giving to other charities. Among those reporting gifts to religion, 12 percent of respondents (15 percent of total contributors) gave only to religion, and 42 percent of respondents (56 percent of total contributors) gave to both religion and other charities. Twenty-two percent of respondents (29 percent of contributors) gave only to other charities. Those households that contributed only to religion represented 15 percent of total contributions; those that contributed only to other charities, 10 percent; and those who contributed to both, 75 percent.

Nearly 70 percent of all contributions to other charities was contributed by the 42 percent of households (56 percent of total contributing households) that gave both to religious institutions and other charities. Total contributions to other charities represented by this group were: international causes (84 percent); human services (77 percent); education (77 percent); adult recreation activities (75 percent); health (74 percent); private and community foundations (72 percent); environmental causes (60 percent); public and societal benefit organizations (60 percent); youth development (49 percent); and arts, culture and humanities (49 percent).

While the general pattern of the relationship between contributors to religion and to other charities to total contributions were similar in 1987 to those in 1989, some variations are worth noting: total contributions to international causes by those contributing households who also gave to religion increased from 66 percent in 1987 to 84 percent in 1989. Some of this change probably reflects the decline in publicity of African famine resulting in a decline in average contributions to international causes from 1987 to 1989, as shown in **Table 1.3**. In contrast, youth development has become a major national issue over the past years, resulting in a major increase in average contributions (**Table 1.3**), which may account for the change in distribution of contributions from 83 percent of the total provided by contributors who also gave to religion in 1987 to 49 percent in 1989. In 1987, 68 percent of total contributions to other charities were provided by the 35 percent of total respondents (49 percent of total contributors) who gave to religious institutions and to other charities. Over this two year period, increases in contributions to other charities primarily came from the group that gave both to religion and other charities.

Table 1.17 provides a comparison of demographic characteristics of the total sample for 1989 and 1987 and the distribution of their giving to religion and to other charities. Of the average gift of $734 for all households representing 2.0 percent of average household income, an average of

$489 (1.3 percent of average household income) was given to religious organizations, and $251 (0.7 percent of average household income) was given to other charities. On average, 65 percent of average household contributions were given to religion and 35 percent was given to other charities. This pattern was similar to that of 1987: out of an average household contribution of $562 (1.5 percent of average household income) for all households, $375 (0.9 percent) or 67 percent of average contributions was given to religious institutions, and $201 (0.5 percent of household income) and 33 percent of average contributions was given to other charities.

By demographic characteristic the following groups in 1989 gave a much higher proportion of their average household contributions than the national average to other charities (35 percent) than other groups: Hispanics (59 percent); those between 35 and 44 years of age (44 percent); those with household incomes between $50,000 and $75,000 (39 percent); and single persons (42 percent). In comparison, the following groups gave a much higher proportion of their average household contributions to religious charities than the national average (65 percent); those between 65 and 74 years of age (81 percent); those 75 years of age or older (67 percent); and those who were not employed (72 percent).

The major differences between demographic characteristics in 1987 and 1989 is that more groups in 1989 approached the average breakdown between contributions to religious institutions and other charities than in 1987. The major reason for this redistribution is that while approximately 40 percent of contributions for both males and females went to other charities in 1989, there was more disparity in giving by sex in 1987: in that year, 39 percent of average household contributions reported by males were given to other charities, in comparison with 32 percent of average household contributions by females. In 1987, other than males, those groups that gave a significantly higher proportion of their average household contributions to other charities than the national average (33 percent) were: Hispanics (43 percent); persons between 35 and 44 years (47 percent) and between 45 and 54 years (42 percent); those with incomes of $50,000 or over (from 41 to 51 percent); those who were single (55 percent) or divorced, separated, or widowed (46 percent); and those who were employed part-time (40 percent). Those groups other than females that gave significantly higher average household contributions to religious institutions than the national average (67 percent) were: those between the ages of 25 to 34 years (67 percent); between 55 to 64 years (77 percent), between 65 to 74 years (73 percent), and 75 years of age or older (80 percent); those with incomes below $20,000 (82 to 83 percent); and those who were not employed (76 percent).

Summary Demographic Characteristics of Givers and Volunteers

Table 1.18 provides a comparison of the general demographic characteristics of contributors for 1989 compared with 1987. While the total proportion of respondents who reported contributing increased from 71 to 75 percent from 1987 to 1989, the following demographic groups showed major increases: blacks increased from 51 to 61 percent; those between 35 and 44 years increased from 77 to 86 percent, and those between 65 and 74 years, from 72 to 79 percent; those with household incomes between $40,000 and $50,000, from 73 to 85 percent; those between $75,000 and $100,000, from 75 to 92 percent; and those with incomes of $100,00 or more, from 80 to 87 percent; those who were divorced, widowed, or separated, from 61 to 73 percent; and those who were employed part-time, from 74 to 82 percent.

For the total population, average household contributions as a percentage of household income increased from 1.9 percent in 1987 to 2.5 percent in 1989. The following demographic groups showed the greatest increases: males increased average household contributions as a percentage of household income from 2.1 to 3.1 percent; respondents from 55 to 64 years of age, from 2.6 to 3.6 percent and those from 65 to 74 years of age, from 3.1 to 4.4 percent; respondents with average household income under $10,000, from 2.8 to 5.5 percent; those with household income, from $10,000 to $20,000, from 2.5 to 3.2 percent; those with household incomes between $75,000 and $100,000, from 1.7 to 3.2 percent; and those with household incomes of $100,000 or more, from 2.1 to 2.9 percent; single people, from 0.8 to 1.7 percent; those who were divorced, separated, or widowed, from 1.9 to 2.6 percent; and those who were employed full-time, from 1.7 to 2.5 percent. The only demographic group that showed a major decrease in the average percentage of household income given were those who worked part-time. Contributions for this group as a percentage household contribution declined from 2.9 percent in 1987 to 2.0 percent in 1989.

Table 1.19 provides a summary of the demographic characteristics of volunteers for 1990 compared with 1988. Overall, the proportion of volunteering increased from 45 to 54 percent from 1988 to 1990. There was growth in participation by sex, marital status, race, age, and employment status. Of particular note was the growth in volunteering among blacks, from 28 percent in 1988 to 38 percent in 1990. Volunteer participation among whites increased from 48 to 57 percent, and among Hispanics, from 27 to 36 percent.

There was a dramatic increase in volunteering among people from 25 to 34 years of age, up from 45 percent in 1988 to 62 percent in 1990, and also among those between 35 and 44 years, up from 54 percent in 1988 to 64 percent in 1990. By marital status, volunteer participation increased substantially from 34 percent in 1988 to 47 percent in 1990 among married persons; and from 50 to 59 percent among those who were divorced, separated, or widowed. Single people also showed a smaller increase, from 40 percent in 1988 to 44 percent in 1990.

Persons employed part-time were most likely to volunteer. This group also showed the greatest increase in volunteer participation, up from 54 percent in 1988 to 72 percent in 1990. Increases were also substantial among those employed full-time, up from 48 to 57 percent; and, to a lesser extent among those not employed, up from 38 to 45 percent from 1988 to 1990.

TABLE 1.1
HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS BY DOLLAR AMOUNT IN 1987 AND 1989

	1989		1987	
Amount of Household Contributions	Percentage of Total Respondents	Percentage of Givers*	Percentage of Total Respondents	Percentage of Givers**
None	24.9	NA	28.9	NA
Givers	75.1	100.0	71.0	100.0
1-100	16.3	27.0	20.8	32.7
101-200	8.1	13.4	7.4	11.6
201-300	4.8	8.0	6.6	10.5
301-400	4.6	7.6	3.5	5.6
401-500	3.1	5.1	3.2	5.0
501-600	2.6	4.3	2.3	3.7
601-700	1.5	2.5	2.0	3.2
701-999	4.8	7.9	3.7	5.8
1,000 or more	14.5	24.0	13.9	21.9
Amount not reported	14.7	NA	7.6	NA

* Based on the 80.4 percent of givers who reported dollar amounts for each charity to which they made a contribution.

** Based on the 89.3 percent of givers who reported at least one dollar amount for any and all charities to which they made a contribution.

NA = Not applicable.

Question: Approximately how much money and/or the cash equivalent of property have you contributed to each organization?

TABLE 1.2
HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS BY TYPE OF CHARITY IN 1987 AND 1989

Type of Charity	Percentage of Total Respondents	Average Contribution per Contributing Household (Dollars)	Average Contribution per Household** (Dollars)	Percentage of Total Contributions
		1989		
Arts, culture, and humanities	9.6	193	19	2.6
Education	19.1	291	56	7.6
Environment	13.4	88	12	1.6
Health	32.4	143	46	6.2
Human services	23.0	263	60	8.1
International, foreign	4.2	202	8	1.1
Other	3.0	195	6	0.8
Private and community foundations	6.4	116	7	0.9
Public and societal benefit	11.2	120	13	1.7
Recreation - adults	6.2	135	8	1.1
Religion*	53.2	896	477	64.5
Youth development	21.6	129	28	3.9
Total	75.1	978	734	100.0
		1987		
Arts, culture, and humanities	8.0	260	21	3.6
Education	15.1	293	44	7.5
Environment	10.8	87	9	1.5
Health	23.9	130	31	5.3
Human services	23.9	210	50	8.6
International, foreign	4.2	281	12	2.1
Other	1.3	--	10	1.7
Private and community foundations	4.8	145	7	1.2
Public and societal benefit	6.5	153	10	1.7
Recreation - adults	---	---	---	---
Religion*	52.5	715	375	64.1
Youth development	18.5	88	16	2.7
Total	71.1	790	562	100.0

* Churches, synagogues, and mosques.

** The average contributions for 1989 and 1987 differ slightly from the actual sums of 740 and 585 because of the small percentage of respondents who reported contributing but did not know the amount.

--- = Not available. This category was included as part of other categories in the 1988 survey.

Question: *To which of these areas have you or the members of your family or household contributed some money or other property?*

TABLE 1.3
AVERAGE CONTRIBUTIONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF CHARITY IN 1987 AND 1989
(In 1989 Dollars*)

			1989/1987	
Type of Charity	1989	1987	Percentage change	Rankings based on percentage change
Arts, culture, and humanities	19	23	-17	9
Education	56	48	+17	5
Environment	12	10	+20	3
Health	46	34	+35	2
Human services	60	55	+9	7
International, foreign	8	13	-38	10
Other	6	11	-45	11
Private and community foundations	7	8	-12	8
Public and societal benefit	13	11	+18	4
Recreation - adults	8	---	---	---
Religion**	477	409	+17	6
Youth development	28	17	+65	1
Total	734	613	+20	NA

Note: The number of households in the United States was estimated at 91.0 million as of March 1988 and 94.6 million as of March 1990, an increase of about 4 percent.

* Constant dollar adjustment is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index and a reference period of 1982-1984 = 100. The 1989 index is 124.0 and the 1987 one, 113.6, or a change of 9.15 percent.

** Churches, synagogues, and mosques.

--- = Not available. This category was included as part of other categories in the 1988 survey.

NA = Not applicable.

TABLE 1.4
HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER PROPERTY BY TYPE OF CHARITY IN 1989

Type of Charity	Percentage of Total Respondents	Average Contribution per Contributing Household (Dollars)	Average Contribution per Household (Dollars)	Average Contribution per Household (Percent)	Percentage of Total Contributions*
Arts, culture, and humanities	0.8	85	1	0.7	5.0
Education	3.2	999	32	21.0	57.0
Environment	1.6	117	2	1.3	17.0
Health	5.5	172	9	5.9	20.0
Human services	7.3	254	19	12.5	32.0
International, foreign	1.0	107	1	0.7	13.0
Other	0.8	233	2	1.3	33.0
Private and community foundations	1.5	101	2	1.3	29.0
Public and societal benefit	2.0	102	2	1.3	15.0
Recreation - adults	0.6	162	1	0.7	13.0
Religion	13.2	584	77	50.7	16.0
Youth development	3.6	117	4	2.6	14.0
Total	26.7	582	152	100.0	21.0**

* Average contribution per household, money and other property, by type of charity, is shown in Table 1.2.

** Average contributions of money or other property per all households is $734.

--- = Not available.

Question: Of the total amount you have contributed to charities, what is the estimated dollar value of the contributed property, e.g. clothing, furniture, real estate, equipment, etc?

TABLE 1.5
HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS TO ONE OR MORE ORGANIZATIONS BY TYPE OF CHARITY IN 1987 AND 1989

	1989			
		Distribution by Number of Organizations		
Type of Charity	Percentage of Total Respondents	One	More Than One	No Answer
Arts, culture, and humanities	9.6	51.8	34.8	13.4
Education	19.1	62.0	29.7	8.3
Environment	13.4	64.8	28.2	7.0
Health	32.4	41.6	52.1	6.3
Human services	23.0	52.5	36.0	11.5
International, foreign	4.2	51.5	22.3	26.2
Other	3.0	54.6	13.6	31.8
Private and community foundations	6.4	64.3	18.0	17.7
Public and societal benefit	11.2	55.3	30.7	14.0
Recreation - adults	6.2	74.6	15.5	9.9
Religion	53.2	71.6	20.4	8.0
Youth development	21.6	48.5	39.0	12.5
Total	75.1	58.3	31.5	10.2
			1987	
Arts, culture, and humanities	8.0	62.8	32.5	4.7
Education	15.1	61.5	31.6	6.9
Environment	10.8	62.8	30.1	7.1
Health	23.9	40.3	50.2	9.5
Human services	23.9	54.0	37.8	8.1
International, foreign	4.2	68.4	24.6	7.0
Other	1.3	29.3	38.0	32.6
Private and community foundations	4.8	69.0	20.3	10.7
Public and societal benefit	6.5	60.6	33.9	5.5
Recreation - adults	---	---	---	---
Religion	52.5	74.5	21.3	4.2
Youth development	18.5	60.8	30.4	8.7
Total	71.0	61.7	31.4	7.0

--- = Not available. This category was included as part of other categories in the 1988 survey.

Question: Did you contribute only to one organization or more than one?

TABLE 1.6
VOLUNTEERS: NUMBER, HOURS, AND DOLLAR VALUE IN 1987 AND 1989

Volunteer Indicator	1989	1987
Civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old or older (March 1988, 1990, in millions)	180.9	176.7
Volunteers (percentage of population)	54.4	45.3
Volunteers (in millions)	98.4	80.0
Average weekly hours per volunteer	4.0	4.7
Average annual hours per volunteer	208.0	244.4
Annual hours volunteered (in millions)	20,467.2	19,552.0
Annual hours volunteered, excluding informal volunteering (in millions)	15,677.7	14.890.7
Full time equivalent employment, excluding informal volunteering, at 1,700 hours per year per employee (in thousands)	9,222.2	8,759.0
Assigned dollar values, excluding informal volunteering, at $10.06 per hour (1987) and $10.82 per hour * (1989) (in billions of dollars)	169.6	149.0
Estimated dollar value, excluding informal volunteering, based on average of $10.70 per hour that volunteers gave as the value of their time** (in billions of dollars)	167.8	---

* The average hourly wage for nonagricultural workers in 1987 and 1989 as published in the ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT (1990 Edition) increased by 12 percent to estimate fringe benefits.

** Only one-sixth reported that they included fringe benefits in their hourly estimates, two-thirds did not, and one-sixth were not sure.

--- = Not available. This category was not included in the 1988 survey.

Question: Considering all the volunteer activites you performed in the past 12 months, if the organizations or persons for whom you volunteered had to pay for such services, how much do you think it would cost them in wages or salaries on the average per hour?

TABLE 1.7
DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEERS AND ASSIGNMENTS BY ACTIVITY AREA IN 1989

Area of Volunteer Activity	Percentage of Population Reporting Assignments*	Percentage of Volunteers Reporting Assignments*	Distribution of Assignments Among Areas
Arts, culture, and humanities	7.3	13.4	4.5
Education	16.3	30.0	10.1
Environment	6.3	11.6	3.9
Health	11.9	21.9	7.4
Human services	14.0	25.7	8.6
Informal	25.7	47.2	15.8
International, foreign	1.6	2.9	1.0
Other area of volunteer activity	2.5	4.6	1.5
Political organizations	4.9	9.0	3.0
Private and community foundations	2.3	4.2	1.4
Public and societal benefit	7.7	14.2	4.8
Recreation - adults	8.5	15.6	5.2
Religious organizations	28.6	52.6	17.7
Work-related organizations	8.7	16.0	5.4
Youth development	15.8	29.0	9.7
Total	162.1	297.9	100.0

* Total equals the sum of assignments by those reporting volunteering.

Question: In which of these areas have you done some volunteer work in the past twelve months?

TABLE 1.8
VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED IN FUND RAISING OR COLLECTING BY ACTIVITY AREA IN 1987 AND 1989

	1989			
Area of Volunteer Activity	Percentage of Population Reporting Assignments*	Percentage of Assignments in Fund Raising	Percentage of Population Reporting Fund Raising Assignments*	Distribution of Fund Raising Assignments Among Areas
Arts, culture, and humanities	7.3	27.3	2.0	4.2
Education	16.3	32.3	5.3	11.1
Environment	6.3	24.3	1.5	3.1
Health	11.9	58.7	7.0	14.7
Human services	14.0	40.3	5.7	11.9
International, foreign	1.6	43.8	0.7	1.5
Other area of volunteer activity	2.5	52.6	1.3	2.7
Political organizations	4.9	27.5	1.3	2.7
Private and community foundations	2.3	21.8	0.5	1.1
Public and societal benefit	7.7	34.5	2.6	5.4
Recreation - adults	8.5	22.8	2.0	4.2
Religious organizations	28.6	31.7	9.1	19.1
Work-related organizations	8.7	22.4	1.9	4.0
Youth development	15.8	42.8	6.8	14.3
Total	136.4	35.0	47.7	100.0
	1987			
Education**	15.6	15.5	2.4	14.7
Health**	17.1	37.6	6.4	39.3
Social services and welfare**	12.8	30.2	3.9	23.9
General fund raising	3.6	100.0	3.6	22.1
Total	49.1	33.2	16.3	100.0

* Total equals the sum of assignments by those reporting volunteering.

** Includes fund raising identified in the 1988 survey.

1989 Question: In which areas, if any, have you done any fund raising or collected money in the past 12 months?

1987 Question: Did you do any volunteer work in the past 12 months in fund raising for education, health, multi-purpose human welfare service, and general fund raising?

TABLE 1.9
DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEER JOBS* IN THE PAST MONTH (FEBRUARY-MARCH 1988, 1990)

Jobs	1990	1988
	Percentage	
Aide/assistant to paid employee	7.6	6.2
Aide to clergy	7.1	4.0
Assisting the elderly or handicapped	7.3	7.7
Babysitting (not part of an organization or group)	3.3	5.9
Choir member or director	2.3	2.0
Church usher	1.5	1.5
Deacon or Deaconess	0.4	1.0
Parish visitor or missionary	3.1	0.9
Sunday school or Bible teacher	2.1	3.3
Driver	4.3	2.5
Fund raising for local organization	---	5.3
Board member or trustee	1.6	2.3
Office personnel, office work, or telephone answering	2.8	2.1
Organization officer (elected or appointed)	1.0	1.3
Committee member	3.6	4.9
Campaign worker or election day worker	0.5	1.6
Cleaning or janitorial work	2.2	1.3
Blood bank or blood donation station	0.4	1.2
Assistant at nursing home	0.9	2.4
Visiting nurse	0.1	0.4
Fire or rescue squad volunteer	0.4	0.7
Coach, director, recreational volunteer	2.1	3.3
Librarian or aide	0.4	0.6
Teacher or tutor (not as aide to paid employee)	2.6	3.5
Youth group leader or aide	3.1	3.3
Community coordinator	0.6	1.2
Counselor (Big Brother/Big Sister, substance abuse prevention)	1.1	0.9
Social service counselor	0.8	0.6
Arts volunteer (theater, arts, and music)	1.5	1.6
Usher, guide, or tour leader	0.6	0.4
Civic or social group spokesperson	1.3	1.1
Meeting or convention planner	1.1	1.7
Poll taker	0.2	0.4
Other	5.5	1.3
Don't know	26.6	32.7

* For the 39 percent of respondents in 1988 and the 43 percent in 1990 who did volunteer in the last month.

--- = Not available. This category was not included in the 1990 survey.

Question: In each area in which you volunteered in the past month, what type of work, if any, listed on this card did you do?

TABLE 1.10
VOLUNTEERING TO ONE OR MORE ORGANIZATIONS BY ACTIVITY AREA IN 1987 AND 1989

Area of Volunteer Activity	Percentage of Total Respondents	Distribution by Number of Organizations		
		One	More Than One	No Answer
			1989	
Arts, culture, and humanities	7.3	70.4	23.3	6.3
Education	16.3	76.1	20.9	3.0
Environment	6.3	79.1	15.5	5.4
Health	11.9	66.9	25.6	7.5
Human services	14.0	70.1	20.7	9.2
Informal	25.7	44.9	46.6	8.5
International, foreign	1.6	64.0	15.3	20.7
Other	2.5	26.9	4.8	68.3
Political organizations	4.9	78.3	16.7	5.0
Private and community foundations	2.3	75.9	10.9	13.2
Public and societal benefit	7.7	72.2	19.7	8.1
Recreation - adults	8.5	75.8	19.1	5.1
Religion	28.6	80.6	14.7	4.7
Work-related organizations	8.7	67.6	26.8	5.5
Youth development	15.8	67.0	27.4	5.6
Total	54.4	68.4	24.3	7.3
			1987	
Arts, culture, and humanities	4.7	63.6	27.0	9.4
Civic, social, and fraternal associations	9.4	77.1	19.5	3.4
Community action	3.7	65.2	25.4	9.4
Education**	15.6	70.2	25.3	4.5
General fund raising	3.6	58.2	35.8	6.0
Health**	17.1	68.4	28.3	3.3
Informal	18.8	46.3	46.0	7.7
International, foreign	1.6	71.8	15.6	12.6
Other	0.7	73.3	2.8	23.9
Political organizations	4.8	81.3	13.2	5.5
Private and community foundations	1.0	67.4	28.6	4.0
Recreation	9.9	69.4	27.2	3.4
Religion	20.5	78.3	18.4	3.3
Social services and welfare**	12.8	65.3	28.1	6.6
Work-related organizations	5.1	71.7	27.1	1.2
Total	45.3	67.8	27.2	5.0

* Between the 1988 and 1990 Surveys of Giving and Volunteering, modifications were made to individual areas of volunteer activity. The 1987 areas are sequenced to approximate their 1989 equivalents.

** Includes fund raising identified separately in the 1988 Survey.

Question: Did you work for only one organization or more than one?

TABLE 1.11
DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS A PERCENTAGE* OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1987 AND 1989

		1989	
Type of Respondent and Percentage of Household Income Contributed	All Households (Percent)	Contributing Households (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Who Volunteered
All	100.0	NA	54.4
Noncontributors	24.9	NA	25.7
All Contributors	75.1	NA	63.9
Contributors reporting dollar amount and income	59.6	100.0	63.6
Gave less than 1 percent	28.9	48.4	54.6
Gave 1-1.99 percent	10.9	18.3	66.7
Gave 2-2.99 percent	5.8	9.8	66.0
Gave 3-4.99 percent	5.0	8.4	81.1
Gave 5 percent or more	9.0	15.1	77.5
		1987	
All	100.0	NA	45.3
Noncontributors	28.9	NA	19.6
All Contributors	71.0	NA	55.8
Contributors reporting dollar amount and income	62.8	100.0	56.6
Gave less than 1 percent	32.1	51.1	49.2
Gave 1-1.99 percent	11.3	18.0	56.9
Gave 2-2.99 percent	5.3	8.5	57.0
Gave 3-4.99 percent	5.2	8.4	71.0
Gave 5 percent or more	8.7	13.9	74.8

* Totals may vary from 100 percent because of rounding.

NA = Not applicable.

TABLE 1.12
DISTRIBUTION OF ALL RESPONDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS BY HOURS VOLUNTEERED IN PAST YEAR AND PAST MONTH IN 1987 AND 1989

	1989			
	Past Year (Percent)		Past Month (Percent)	
Hours Volunteered per Week	All Respondents	Volunteers	All Respondents	Volunteers
0 or no answer to hours	45.6	NA	62.2	NA
All volunteers	54.4	100.0	37.8	100.0
Less than 1	11.1	20.4	5.7	16.2
1-1.99	11.8	21.6	6.2	17.2
2-2.99	9.0	16.6	5.3	15.0
3-3.99	4.4	8.0	4.0	9.3
4-4.99	4.0	7.4	3.4	8.4
5 or more	14.1	26.0	13.2	33.9

	1987			
	Past Year (Percent)		Past Month (Percent)	
	All Respondents	Volunteers	All Respondents	Volunteers
0 or no answer to hours	54.7	NA	64.6	NA
All volunteers	45.3	100.0	35.4	100.0
Less than 1	12.6	27.8	8.1	22.9
1-1.99	7.9	17.4	5.5	15.6
2-2.99	6.5	14.3	4.6	12.9
3-3.99	3.5	7.7	3.2	9.0
4-4.99	2.7	6.0	2.4	6.8
5 or more	12.1	26.7	11.6	32.8

Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

NA = Not applicable.

Question: How many hours did you spend volunteering in the past month?

TABLE 1.13
RELATIONSHIP OF HOURS VOLUNTEERED PER WEEK IN THE PAST MONTH (FEBRUARY-MARCH 1988, 1990) TO HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS* IN 1987 AND 1989

Hours Volunteered per Week	Percentage of Total Respondents	Percentage of Group Reporting a Household Contribution	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Household Income (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Given
			1989		
0 or no answer	62.2	66.4	766	33,327	2.0
Less than 1	5.7	86.9	912	35,994	2.4
1-1.99	6.3	85.6	907	41,946	2.1
2-2.99	5.4	91.6	1,480	42,340	3.6
3-3.99	4.0	92.8	1,517	42,281	3.4
4-4.99	3.4	86.9	1,760	41,442	4.1
5 or more	13.2	90.9	1,172	39,763	3.0
6 or more	11.2	91.8	1,204	41,073	3.0
			1987		
0 or no answer	64.6	53.9	542	31,679	0.9
Less than 1	8.1	82.2	888	37,851	1.9
1-1.99	5.5	79.8	707	38,216	1.5
2-2.99	4.6	81.7	793	39,194	1.7
3-3.99	3.2	82.3	1,282	43,661	2.5
4-4.99	2.4	86.3	1,049	36,791	2.5
5 or more	11.6	78.2	1,506	41,194	2.9
6 or more	10.2	78.5	1,579	41,196	3.0

* Based upon the 35.4 percent of respondents in 1988 and the 37.8 percent in 1990 who reported volunteering in the past month and making houshold contributions.

TABLE 1.14
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTION STATUS IN 1987 AND 1989

	1989					
Household Contribution Status	Households		Average Household Income (Dollars)	Distribution of Total Household Income (Percent)	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Distribution of Total Charitable Contributions (Percent)
	Number (In Thousands)	Percentage of Total				
1. Contributors reporting both household income and amount of contributions	56,382	59.6	39,601	65.6	981	79.7
Contributed 2 percent or more of household income	18,731	19.8	35,589	19.6	2,382	64.3
Did not volunteer in past month	7,284	7.7	28,566	6.1	2,014	21.1
Volunteered in past month	11,447	12.1	40,065	13.5	2,616	43.2
Volunteered 5 hours or more per week in past month	4,257	4.5	37,711	4.7	2,331	14.3
Contributed less than 2 percent of household income	37,651	39.8	41,600	46.0	283	15.4
2. Contributors not reporting both household income and amount of contributions	14,663	15.5	(38,631)*	16.7	963	20.3
3. Noncontributors	23,555	24.9	25,630	17.7	0	0.0
Totals (1+2+3)	94,600	100.0	35,972	100.0	734	100.0

	1987					
Household Contribution Status	Households		Average Household Income (Dollars)	Distribution of Total Household Income (Percent)	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Distribution of Total Charitable Contributions (Percent)
	Number (In Thousands)	Percentage of Total				
1. Contributors reporting both household income and amount of contributions	57,057	62.7	37,567	68.3	793	88.5
Contributed 2 percent or more of household income	17,563	19.3	34,220	19.1	2,027	69.6
Did not volunteer in past month	7,462	8.2	30,024	7.1	1,601	23.4
Volunteered in past month	10,101	11.1	37,772	12.1	2,333	46.1
Volunteered 5 hours or more per week in past month	4,368	4.8	39,216	5.5	2,540	21.7
Contributed less than 2 percent of household income	39,494	43.4	39,060	49.1	243	18.8
2. Contributors not reporting both household income and amount of contributions	7,644	8.4	(33,434)*	8.1	768	11.5
3. Noncontributors	26,299	28.9	27,994	23.5	0	0.0
Totals (1+2+3)	91,000	100.0	34,498	99.9**	562	100.0

* Derived

** Total is not 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 1.15
PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTORS AND VOLUNTEERS BY RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP IN 1987 AND 1989

	1989		1987	
Contribution Status	Members**	Nonmembers**	Members**	Nonmembers**
Contributed in past year	80	63	79	55
Contributed to religion only	14	6	22	7
Contributed to other charities only	13	43	9	36
Contributed to both religion and other charities	53	15	48	12
Did not contribute in past year	20	37	16	39
No answer	NA	NA	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100
Volunteer Status				
Volunteered in past year	59	42	51	33
Volunteered in past month	48	30	45	26
Did not volunteer in past year	41	58	46	61
No answer	NA	NA	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100

* Of those surveyed in 1988, 65 percent said they were members of a religious congregation and 35 percent said they were not. The corresponding percentages from the 1990 Survey are members, 70 percent and nonmembers, 29 percent.

** Percentages do not add up to 100 because of rounding.

NA = Not applicable.

TABLE 1.16

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTORS WHO EITHER GAVE ONLY TO RELIGION OR ONLY TO OTHER CHARITIES AND THOSE WHO GAVE BOTH TO RELIGION AND TO OTHER CHARITIES BY TYPE OF CHARITY IN 1987 AND 1989

(Numbers in Thousands)

	1989				
	Households and contributors			Contributions	Total Contributions to Other Charities*
Household contributors	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All households	94,600	100.0	NA	NA	NA
All contributors	71,045	75.1	100.0	100.0	NA
Religion component of givers	50,300	53.2	70.8	66.2	NA
Only to religion segment	10,870	11.5	15.3	14.5	NA
To religion and other charity segment	39,430	41.7	55.5	51.7	NA
Other charities component of givers	60,175	63.6	84.7	33.8	100.0
Only to other charities segment	20,745	21.9	29.2	10.1	30.7
To other charities and religion segment	39,430	41.7	55.5	23.7	69.3
Analyses of givers to other charities who also gave to the religion segment					
Total	39,430**	41.7**	100.0**	24.3***	69.3
Arts, culture, and humanities	6,730	7.1	17.1	1.2	48.8
Education	13,389	14.2	34.0	5.7	76.5
Environment	7,798	8.2	19.8	1.0	60.4
Health	21,608	22.8	54.8	4.6	73.6
Human services	15,775	16.7	40.0	6.3	77.1
International, foreign	2,813	3.0	7.1	1.0	83.5
Private and community foundations	4,323	4.6	11.0	0.7	72.4
Public and societal benefit	7,480	7.9	19.0	1.1	59.8
Recreation – adults	4,025	4.3	10.2	0.8	74.6
Youth development	15,142	16.0	38.4	1.9	49.4
			1987		
All households	91,000	100.0	NA	NA	NA
All contributors	64,701	71.1	100.0	100.0	NA
Religion component of givers	47,775	52.5	73.8	65.1	NA
Only to religion segment	15,852	17.4	24.6	16.6	NA
To religion and other charity segment	31,923	35.1	49.3	48.5	NA
Other charities component of givers	48,849	53.7	75.5	34.9	100.0
Only to other charities segment	16,926	18.6	26.2	11.4	32.4
To other charities and religion segment	31,923	35.1	49.3	23.5	67.6
Analyses of givers to other charities who also gave to the religion segment					
Total	31,923**	35.1**	100.0**	23.9***	67.6
Arts, culture, and humanities	5,001	5.5	15.7	1.5	40.2
Education	10,168	11.2	31.9	5.8	75.8
Environment	5,734	6.3	18.0	0.7	44.3
Health	15,203	16.7	47.6	3.7	68.8
Human services	15,442	17.0	48.4	6.0	69.0
International, foreign	2,851	3.1	8.9	1.3	65.6
Private and community foundations	3,106	3.4	9.7	1.1	86.9
Public and societal benefit	3,970	4.4	12.4	1.4	81.0
Recreation – adults	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth development	12,205	13.4	38.2	2.4	83.3

NA = Not applicable.

* Proportion of household charitable support to other than religion by givers to religion or by givers only to other charities.

** Total does not equal the sum of the column because of multiple responses.

*** The sum computed from estimates for the detailed charitable areas differs slightly from the estimate based on overall averages.

TABLE 1.17
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIGIOUS AND OTHER CHARITIES: 1989
(Average Contributions of All Households and as Percentage of Income by Groups)

	Contributions*						
	Average			As Percentage of Income			
Demographic Characteristic	Total	Religious Charities	Other Charities	Total	Religious Charities	Other Charities	Average Income
Total	734	489	251	2.0	1.3	0.7	35,972
Sex							
Male	931	650	287	2.4	1.7	0.7	37,738
Female	533	324	213	1.5	0.9	0.6	34,293
Race							
White and other	775	513	268	2.0	1.3	0.7	31,147
Black	397	289	110	1.4	1.1	0.4	25,780
Hispanic**	297	121	174	1.0	0.4	0.6	27,651
Age							
18-24	261	155	106	0.6	0.4	0.2	36,153
25-34	625	422	214	1.6	1.1	0.5	36,973
35-44	825	476	362	2.0	1.2	0.9	40,493
45-54	863	534	323	1.9	1.2	0.7	43,766
55-64	1,134	815	327	3.1	2.2	0.9	35,580
65-74	844	687	150	3.5	2.9	0.6	24,453
75+	534	362	167	2.4	1.7	0.7	21,217
Income							
Under $10,000	186	124	70	2.5	1.6	0.9	6,709
$10,000-$19,999	316	219	94	1.9	1.4	0.6	15,065
$20,000-$29,999	560	358	135	2.1	1.4	0.7	24,911
$30,000-$39,999	732	508	224	2.0	1.4	0.6	34,770
$40,000-$49,999	702	496	217	1.5	1.0	0.5	45,000
$50,000-$74,999	936	580	365	1.5	0.9	0.6	60,870
$75,000-$99,999	2,575	1,861	811	2.9	2.0	0.9	87,500
$100,000+	2,512	1,662	951	2.4	1.5	0.9	100,000
Marital Status							
Married	902	614	294	2.2	1.5	0.7	40,192
Single	398	241	168	1.1	0.6	0.5	34,082
Divorced, separated, or widowed	431	268	157	2.0	1.3	0.7	21,704
Employment status							
Employed	848	560	295	2.0	1.3	0.7	41,584
Full-time	889	591	305	2.0	1.3	0.7	42,388
Part-time	657	414	247	1.8	1.1	0.7	37,792
Not employed	516	369	149	1.8	1.4	0.5	26,432

* Numbers do not add up due to rounding. Estimates exclude those respondents who reported "Not sure or no answer" to particular questions.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

TABLE 1.17 (cont.)

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIGIOUS AND OTHER CHARITIES: 1987

(Average Contributions of All Households and as Percentage of Income by Groups)

	Contributions*						
	Average			As Percentage of Income			
Demographic Characteristic	Total	Religious Charities	Other Charities	Total	Religious Charities	Other Charities	Average Income
Total	562	375	201	1.5	0.9	0.5	34,498
Sex							
Male	612	386	240	1.5	0.9	0.6	36,664
Female	512	363	163	1.4	1.0	0.4	32,465
Race							
White and other	601	399	217	1.5	1.0	0.5	35,695
Black	247	183	69	0.9	0.7	0.3	24,658
Hispanic**	153	84	66	0.5	0.3	0.2	28,003
Age							
18-24	118	78	41	0.3	0.2	0.1	34,020
25-34	423	283	146	1.2	0.8	0.4	34,536
35-44	631	347	297	1.4	0.8	0.7	39,757
45-54	813	514	339	1.7	1.0	0.7	42,532
55-64	869	668	228	2.2	1.6	0.6	34,773
65-74	694	507	217	2.5	1.7	0.8	23,433
75+	553	443	122	2.5	1.9	0.6	18,838
Income							
Under $10,0000	82	67	19	1.3	1.0	0.3	5,000
$10,000-$19,999	288	239	59	1.7	1.3	0.4	14,925
$20,000-$29,999	489	337	165	1.8	1.2	0.6	24,939
$30,000-$39,999	594	428	188	1.6	1.1	0.5	34,996
$40,000-$49,999	680	436	245	1.4	0.9	0.5	45,000
$50,000-$74,999	856	535	347	1.2	0.7	0.5	62,500
$75,000-$99,999	1,202	753	501	1.2	0.7	0.5	87,500
$100,000+	1,773	905	896	1.6	0.8	0.8	100,000
Marital Status							
Married	760	527	254	1.8	1.2	0.6	37,900
Single	164	73	91	0.5	0.2	0.3	34,406
Divorced, separated, or widowed	300	168	138	1.3	0.7	0.6	20,664
Employment status							
Employed	579	361	231	1.4	0.8	0.5	39,117
Full-time	572	357	228	1.3	0.8	0.5	40,041
Part-time	604	377	244	1.5	0.9	0.6	35,907
Not employed	530	404	147	1.8	1.3	0.5	26,339

* Numbers do not add up due to rounding. Estimates exclude those respondents who reported "Not sure or no answer" to particular questions.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

TABLE 1.18
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS IN 1987 AND 1989
(Average Contributions of Contributing Households and as Percentage of Income by Groups)

	1989			1987		
		Contributions			Contributions	
Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of All Respondents	Average	Percentage of Household Income	Percentage of All Respondents	Average	Percentage of Household Income
Total	75.1	978	2.5	71.1	790	1.9
Sex						
Male	71.9	1,294	3.1	68.9	888	2.1
Female	78.1	683	1.8	73.1	700	1.8
Race						
White and other	76.7	1,010	2.5	73.6	816	2.0
Black	60.9	653	2.1	50.5	490	1.6
Hispanic**	62.2	478	1.5	56.2	273	1.0
Age						
18-24	53.9	484	1.2	54.1	219	0.6
25-34	70.0	893	2.1	67.7	625	1.6
35-44	86.3	956	2.2	76.5	825	1.8
45-54	78.6	1,098	2.3	76.3	1,066	2.1
55-64	79.9	1,420	3.6	79.4	1,094	2.6
65-74	78.8	1,070	4.4	72.4	959	3.1
75+	76.7	696	3.2	75.0	737	3.0
Income						
Under $10,000	49.0	379	5.5	48.0	172	2.8
$10,000-$19,999	65.1	485	3.2	67.1	429	2.5
$20,000-$29,999	76.9	728	2.9	73.4	666	2.5
$30,000-$39,999	81.9	894	2.6	77.3	769	2.0
$40,000-$49,999	84.5	831	1.8	72.9	933	1.9
$50,000-$74,999	85.5	1,096	1.8	84.3	1,015	1.5
$75,000-$99,999	92.1	2,793	3.2	75.0	1,602	1.7
$100,000+	86.8	2,893	2.9	79.8	2,225	2.1
Marital Status						
Married	79.7	1,132	2.6	78.6	967	2.1
Single	60.8	654	1.7	55.8	293	0.8
Divorced, separated, or widowed	72.8	592	2.6	60.8	493	1.9
Employment status						
Employed	77.3	1,097	2.4	72.8	797	1.8
Full-time	76.4	1,163	2.5	72.6	788	1.7
Part-time	81.6	806	2.0	73.5	826	2.9
Not employed	70.3	734	2.5	68.0	779	2.4

* Numbers do not add up due to rounding. Estimates exclude those respondents who reported "Not sure or no answer" to particular questions.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

TABLE 1.19

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER VOLUNTEERING IN PREVIOUS MONTH AND 12 MONTHS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS IN 1987 AND 1989

	March 1990		March 1988	
Demographic Characteristic	Previous 12 months	Previous Month	Previous 12 months	Previous Month
Total	54	43	45	39
Sex				
Male	52	41	44	37
Female	56	45	47	41
Race				
White	57	45	48	41
Non-white	37	29	---	---
Black	38	29	28	24
Hispanic**	36	30	27	23
Age				
18-24	43	32	42	35
25-34	62	49	45	38
35-44	64	52	54	48
45-54	50	44	48	41
55-64	51	41	47	40
65+	41	30	36	30
65-74	47	30	40	33
75+	32	27	29	25
Income				
Under $10,0000	30	22	23	20
$10,000-$19,999	42	32	40	34
$20,000-$29,999	56	44	50	43
$30,000-$39,999	64	48	51	43
$40,000-$49,999	67	57	44	38
$50,000-$74,999	63	50	57	52
$75,000-$99,999	62	52	50	43
$100,000+	74	58	62	53
Marital Status				
Married	59	47	50	43
Single	44	34	40	33
Divorced, separated, or widowed	47	37	34	29
Employment status				
Employed	60	47	49	43
Full-time	57	45	48	41
Part-time	72	60	54	48
Not employed	45	34	38	33

* Hispanics may be of any race.

--- = Not available. This category was not included in the 1988 survey.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS

This national survey provided a wealth of demographic information about givers and volunteers. Demographic characteristics for the nation are summarized in this section of the report. Therefore, detailed demographic profiles are provided separately by race, sex, immigrant status, and respondents who contributed and volunteered to religious institutions as well as those who did not contribute or volunteer to religious institutions. Because people were sufficiently sampled by race and income (except for the very wealthy), it is possible to compare the extent of giving and volunteering in these various groups.

Generally, this survey confirms trends shown in the 1988 survey. Charitable giving in dollar amounts, although not in percentage of income, tends to increase with age, education, income, and occupational status. What is unique about this survey is that it documents the relationship of volunteering to giving. Among contributing households, those in which the respondent also reported volunteering contributed a higher proportion of their income to charity than those in which the respondent was not a volunteer. This relationship was true regardless of income, occupation, education, or, for the most part, age.

All Respondents

The summary demographic characteristics for the nation are shown in **Table 2.1**. In 1989, the average household contribution for all respondents was $734, or 2.0 percent of average household income. Average hours volunteered for all respondents was 2.2 per week. All respondents were disaggregated into various groupings:

> (1) All contributing households: In all, 75.1 percent of the respondents reported that their households contributed to charity. The average amount was $978, or 2.5 percent of their average household income. On average, respondents in this group volunteered 2.7 hours per week.
>
> (2) Contributing households in which the respondent was not a volunteer: The 27 percent of respondents in this category reported an average household contribution of $601, or 1.6 percent of average household income.
>
> (3) Contributing households in which the respondent was a volunteer: The 48 percent of respondents in this category reported an average household contribution of $1,192, or 2.9 percent of average household income. Respondents in this group

volunteered an average of 4.2 hours per week.

(4) Noncontributing households in which the respondent was not a volunteer: Nearly 19 percent of the respondents reported that their households did not contribute and they did not volunteer. This group had a much lower average household income ($23,519) than the average for all respondents ($35,972).

(5) Noncontributing households in which the respondent was a volunteer: Six percent of the respondents reported that they volunteered, but that their household did not contribute to charity. This group volunteered an average of 2.8 hours per week.

(6) All volunteers: Fifty-four percent of all respondents reported volunteering. They gave an average of 4.0 hours per week, and the average household contribution for this group was $1,022 or 2.6 percent of average household income.

Respondents were selected to represent the national population in terms of age, sex, race, household income, marital status, and occupation. Therefore, a significant proportion of respondents were not heads of households and may not have had as accurate picture of their household income and household contributions. The responses of heads of households are therefore particularly important.

Heads of Households

Table 2.1 shows the survey results for the 88 percent of respondents who reported that they were heads of households, defined by the Gallup Organization as including male heads of households, female heads, and wives of male heads of households. The average household contribution for this group was $787, or 2.1 percent of average household income ($35,565). The average hours volunteered for all respondents in this group was 2.3 per week. The average household income was slightly lower than the average for the total sample ($35,972), but average household contributions, average contributions as a percentage of household income were slightly higher than the averages for the total sample. This pattern suggests that some respondents who were not heads of households may have overstated household income and understated household contributions.

Seventy-seven percent of respondents who were heads of households reported that their households made contributions. The average was $1,018, or 2.6 percent of average household income. This group volunteered an average of 2.7 hours per week. The contributing households in which the head reported not volunteering (27 percent of heads of households) gave an average of $643, or 1.8 percent of average household income. The contributing households in which the head reported volunteering (50 percent of heads of households) gave an average household contribution of $1,227, or 3.0 percent of average household income. Respondents in this group volunteered an average of 4.2 hours per week. Seventeen percent of heads of households reported making no household contributions and not volunteering. This particular group had a significantly lower average household income ($21,325) than the average for the total group ($35,565). Approximately 6 percent of heads of households reported that they volunteered, but that their household made no contributions to charity. In all, 56 percent of heads of households were volunteers. Their average household contribution was $1,066, or 2.7 percent of average household income. They volunteered an average of 4.0 hours per week.

Characteristics of All Respondents

The rest of **Table 2.1** provides specific findings on the dollar amount of contributions, household income, contributions as a percentage of household income, and hours volunteered per week for age, sex, race, household income, employment status, occupation, educational level, religion, marital status, region, kind of community, home ownership, length of residence, household size, number of children in the household, and immigrant status. For each group, findings are given for the group as a whole, all contributing households, contributing households in which the respondent did not volunteer, contributing households in which the respondent did volunteer, noncontributing households in which the respondent did not volunteer, noncontributing households in which the respondent did volunteer, and all volunteers.

From all the data in **Table 2.1**, some general patterns emerge:

- Households in which the respondents volunteered were more likely to give to charity and gave a higher percentage of income than other households, regardless of race or other demographic characteristics.

Age

- In general, giving as a percentage of household income tends to increase with age. In most age groups, giving as a percentage of household income was highest among contributing households in which the respondent volunteered. Among contributing households, contributions increased from 2.1 percent of household income in the 25- to 34-year-old group to 4.4 percent in the 65- to 74-year-old group. For persons 75 years and older, the average household contribution declined to 3.2 percent of household income, but average household income also declined significantly. In contributing households in which the respondent was a volunteer, giving as a percentage of household income increased from 2.6 percent among the 25- to 34-year-old group to 4.7 percent among the 55- to 64-year group, then started to decline. Among contributing households in which the respondent was not a volunteer, giving as a percentage of income increased from 1.1 percent among the 25- to 34-year old group to 5.4 percent among the 65- to 74-year old group.

Gender

- Although there was a lower proportion of contributing households among male respondents (72 percent) than females (78 percent), males gave a much higher household contribution as a percentage of household income (3.1 percent) than females (1.8 percent). The average household income of all households for males ($37,738) was higher than for females ($34,293).

Forty-six percent of all male respondents reported household contributions with a volunteer, compared with 50 percent for females. However, the households of male respondents with this characteristic contributed a much higher percentage of their household income (3.6 percent) than females (2.1 percent). Females, however, had a higher proportion of volunteers (56 percent) than males (52 percent), and volunteered more hours per week on average (4.4 hours) than males (3.5 hours). These differences between males and females are consistent even in the detailed profiles of females (**Table 2.2**) and males (**Table 2.3**), and suggest that females, regardless of demographic characteristic, give less of their household income than males.

Race and Ethnic Groupings

- Major racial and ethnic groupings show significant differences in household contributions, volunteering, and average household income. Average household income for whites and other races was much higher ($37,011) than for blacks ($25,780) or Hispanics ($27,651). Seventy-seven percent of whites reported that their households had made contributions, compared with 61 percent of blacks and 62 percent of Hispanics. As shown in **Tables 2.4** and **2.5**, only 28 percent of whites showed household incomes below $20,000, compared with 47 percent of blacks. The 51 percent of whites and the 32 percent of blacks who reported both contributing and volunteered looked much more alike than Hispanics. Although whites gave a slightly higher proportion of household income (2.9 percent) than blacks (2.8 percent) in this group, blacks volunteered more hours per week (4.5 hours) than whites (4.1 hours).

- The Hispanic group, composed of many different racial and ethnic subgroupings, showed unusual patterns. The 28 percent of Hispanic respondents who reported both contributions and volunteering gave about 1.5 percent of their household income and volunteered 5.1 hours per week. In contrast, the 35 percent of Hispanic respondents who reported that their households contributed only gave 1.6 percent of their household income to charity.

Household Income

- Contributing households with lower household incomes gave a higher percentage of household income to charity than households with higher incomes. Although only 49 percent of respondents with household incomes under $10,000 reported household contributions, compared with 92 percent of those with household incomes from $75,000 to $100,000, they contributed an average of 5.5 percent of their household income to charity. Giving as a percentage of household income steadily declined among contributing households from 3.2 percent for those with household incomes from $10,000 to $20,000 to 1.7 percent for those with household incomes from $50,000 and $60,000, then increased to 3.2 percent for those household incomes between $75,000 and $100,000, and 2.9 percent for those with household incomes of $100,000 or more. Within income groups, the pattern persists that respondents who reported both household contributions and volunteer activities gave more than those who did not volunteer.

Employment Characteristics

- Almost three-fourths (73 percent) of respondents who were self-employed full-time, 81 percent who were self-employed part-time, 77 percent who were employed full-time by someone else, and 82 percent who were employed part-time by someone else, and 70 percent who were not employed reported that their households had given to charities in the past year. The highest percentages of volunteers were among the part-time self-employed (59 percent), or employed by someone else (72 percent). Fifty-nine percent of the respondents who were self-employed full-time volunteered, as did 57 percent of those who worked full-time for someone else, and 45 percent of those who were not employed.

- Contributing households in which the respondent was self-employed full-time gave the highest percentage of household income (4.7 percent), followed by households in which the respondent was not employed (2.5 percent), or self-employed part-time (2.2 percent). Respondents who worked full- or part-time for others gave 1.9 percent.

- Owners of businesses or farms, retirees, and sales workers reported the highest household contributions as a percentage of income. Within each occupational group, household contributions as a percentage of income were highest for households in which the respondent volunteered with the exception of owners of businesses or farms. Among respondents reporting both contributions and volunteering, those who reported the highest rate of contributions (as a percentage of household income) were owners of businesses or farms (4.8 percent), retirees (4.0 percent), sales workers (3.4 percent), professional workers (2.9 percent), and skilled workers (2.9 percent).

Education

- Household income increased with level of education, and so did the proportion of households making charitable contributions, ranging from 55 percent for respondents with an elementary school education to 89 percent for college graduates. Volunteering also increased with the level of education, from 27 percent of respondents reporting only elementary schooling to 74 percent among college graduates. However, among contributing households, giving as a percentage of income did not consistently increase with education and income. Contributing households in which respondents had some high school education gave the highest average percentage of income to charity (4.0 percent), followed by those in which the respondents had elementary education (3.1 percent). Among contributing households, those in which the respondent volunteered gave a higher average percentage of income than those in which the respondent did not volunteer within each educational group. Those households with these characteristics that gave the highest average percentage of household income to charities were those with some high school (4.9 percent), high school graduates (3.0 percent), and those with some college (2.9 percent), despite the fact that average household incomes varied widely among these groups.

- Members of religious groups who both reported household contributions and volunteered gave 3.0 percent of their household income to charity; however, giving patterns varied widely among various religious groups. Protestants who reported that their households contributed to charity gave an average of 2.9 percent of their household incomes, compared with 1.6 percent for Catholics, and 3.5 percent for all other religions. Sixty-three percent of respondents in all other religions volunteered, compared with 57 percent of Protestants and 51 percent of Catholics.

Marital Status

- Respondents who were married were most likely to report that their households contributed to charities (80 percent), followed by widowed persons (79 percent), divorced or separated persons (68 percent), and single persons (61 percent). Although single people had the second-highest average household income of these groups, they reported the lowest percentage of income to charities, regardless of whether they volunteered. However, 50 percent of these single respondents were still dependents in their households and may have underreported their household's contributions. Although a smaller percentage of widowed people reported volunteering (43 percent), and divorced or separated people (51 percent), than in the total sample (54 percent), they volunteered more hours per week (4.7 and 5.3 hours, respectively) on average than did all respondents who volunteered (4.0 hours).

Region

- There are differences in the level of generosity by region of the country. A higher percentage of households contribute in the midwest (82 percent), and in the east and west (77 percent), than in the south (65 percent). Among contributing households, the proportion of respondents who volunteer is higher in the midwest (58 percent) and in the west (57 percent), than in the south (51 percent) or east (50 percent). The average percentage of household income given by contributing households is also higher in the west (3.1 percent), and in the midwest (2.7 percent), than in the south (2.5 percent) or east (1.8 percent). Among contributing households, the south had the lowest average household income ($33,036), and the east the highest ($40,035).

Children Under 18 Years of Age in Household

- In households with children under 18, those with two children had a higher proportion of contributors (81 percent) than households with no, one, or three or more children under 18 years of age (from 73 to 74 percent). Over sixty percent of the respondents with two or more children in their household reported volunteering, compared with 59 percent of respondents reporting one child, and 48 percent of those reporting no children. Among contributing households those with three or more children gave the highest percentage of household income (3.2 percent), followed by those with no children (2.6 percent), or two children (2.2 percent), and those with one child (2.0 percent).

- The proportion of respondents who reported both contributing and volunteering was highest among those reporting two children (60 percent), and three or more children (55 percent), followed by those who reported one child (51 percent), or no children (42 percent). In this category, households with three or more children gave the highest percentage of household income (3.5 percent), followed by those with no children (3.1 percent), two children (2.6 percent), and one child (2.5 percent).

Immigrant Status

- Immigrants to the United States have a different giving and volunteering profile than respondents who were born in this country. While the average household income for contributing households is almost the same, 76 percent of respondents born in the United States reported household contributions, compared with 62 percent who were not born in the United States. Fifty-six percent of respondents born in this country reported volunteering, compared with 30 percent of immigrants. The average percentage of household income given among contributing households was 2.5 percent among those who were born in this country, and 1.6 percent among those who were immigrants. Immigrants may give less than families born in this country because they have a much higher proportion of their population that is between the ages of 18 and 34 (44 percent) than nationally (37 percent), and half of them are Catholic (47 percent), compared with 27 percent nationally, as shown in **Table 2.7**.

- Among Americans who reported that none, one, or both of their parents were born in the United States, different levels of giving and volunteering are also apparent. There was a higher proportion of contributing households among those respondents who reported that one (78 percent) or both parents (77 percent) were born in this country, than those that reported that neither (66 percent) were born here. The respondents who reported that neither parent was born in the United States had a much lower household income ($31,363) than those who reported that one ($43,198) or both parents ($36,210) were born here. Those respondents who reported that both parents were born in this country volunteered at a higher rate (58 percent), than those with one parent (52 percent), or none (35 percent). Among contributing households, those respondents who reported that neither parent was born in the United States gave a higher average household contribution (2.7 percent) than those who reported that both parents (2.5 percent), or that one parent (1.1 percent) were born in this country. This pattern also held for those households in which there was a volunteer. While only 29 percent of respondents whose parents were not born in the United States reported both contributing and volunteering, they gave 4.0 percent of their household income to charity. In comparison, 51 percent of respondents who reported that both parents were born in this country and were in contributing households with a volunteer gave 2.9 percent of their household income, while the 47 percent of respondents with this characteristic who reported one parent born in the U.S. gave 1.2 percent of their household income.

Religion

- Households contributing to religion, including those households that only contributed to religion and households that contributed both to religion and other charities (53 percent of total respondents), differed substantially than contributors who did not give to religion (22 percent of total respondents). As shown in **Tables 2.8** and **2.9**, contributors to religion gave an average of 3.2 percent of their household income to charity, compared with 0.8 percent among contributors who did not contribute to religion. Contributors to religion had a somewhat lower average household income ($39,121) than those who did not give ($39,937) to religion. Sixty-seven percent of contributors to religion reported a household with a volunteer and contributed an average of 3.5 percent of their household income. In comparison, 56 percent of those contributing households that did not give to religion reported a household with a volunteer. Such households on average gave 1.0 percent of their household income to charity. On average, those respondents who contributed to religion gave as a percentage of their household income three to four times that given by those who did not contribute to religion. These patterns are generally the same by age, sex, race, income, marital status, and occupation. It only varies somewhat among Hispanics, 73 percent of whom are Catholics, and all Catholic contributors.

- Hispanics who reported household contributions to religion gave 1.7 percent of their household income, compared with 0.9 percent among those who did not. Catholics who reported household contributions to religion gave 1.8 percent of their household income, compared with 1.0 percent among those who did not.

In summary, households in which the respondents volunteered were more likely to give to charity and gave a higher percentage of income than other households.

TABLE 2.1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
All respondents (100.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	75.1	27.1	48.0	18.5	6.4	54.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	734	978	601	1,192	0	0	1,022
	Average household income (dollars)	35,972	39,360	35,618	41,487	23,519	31,589	40,314
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.7	0	4.2	0	2.8	4.0
Head of household (87.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	27.4	49.9	16.7	6.0	55.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	787	1,018	643	1,227	0	0	1,066
	Average household income (dollars)	35,565	38,926	34,538	41,352	21,325	31,062	40,237
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.6	1.8	3.0	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.2	0	3.2	4.0
Age								
25–34 (25.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	70.0	19.6	50.4	18.8	11.2	61.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	625	893	497	1,056	0	0	832
	Average household income (dollars)	36,973	41,544	45,542	39,969	24,754	28,464	37,860
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.1	1.1	2.6	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.2	0	4.4	0	3.1	4.1
35–44 (19.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	86.3	24.8	61.5	11.1	2.7	64.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	825	956	466	1,158	0	0	1,101
	Average household income (dollars)	40,493	42,546	38,068	44,340	23,995	–	44,112
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.6	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.0	3.3	0	4.6	0	–	4.6
45–54 (12.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.6	27.4	51.2	16.2	5.2	56.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	863	1,096	491	1,418	0	0	1,263
	Average household income (dollars)	43,766	48,215	43,245	50,883	24,125	–	49,613
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.3	1.1	2.8	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.3	0	3.6	0	–	3.6
55–64 (13.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.9	34.2	45.7	14.7	5.5	51.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,134	1,420	755	1,950	0	0	1,673
	Average household income (dollars)	35,580	39,287	34,630	42,825	19,943	–	40,766
	Average percentage of household income given	3.1	3.6	2.1	4.7	0	0	4.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.1	0	3.7	0	–	3.5
65–74 (10.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.8	34.7	44.1	18.7	2.5	46.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	844	1,070	1,223	951	0	0	889
	Average household income (dollars)	24,453	25,872	22,623	28,412	17,733	–	28,497
	Average percentage of household income given	3.5	4.4	5.4	3.7	0	0	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.3	0	4.1	0	–	4.0

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
75 and over	Percentage of respondents	100	76.7	47.0	29.7	20.6	2.7	32.4
(6.6)	Average household contribution (dollars)	534	696	515	1,005	0	0	892
	Average household income (dollars)	21,217	22,160	20,518	24,766	–	–	24,949
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.2	2.4	4.5	0	0	3.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	1.9	0	5.0	0	–	4.7
18–24**	Percentage of respondents	100	53.9	21.1	32.8	35.8	10.3	43.1
(12.0)	Average household contribution (dollars)	261	484	–	635	0	0	454
	Average household income (dollars)	36,153	41,016	–	42,388	28,056	–	41,398
	Average percentage of household income given	0.6	1.2	–	1.5	0	0	1.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	2.2	0	3.6	0	–	3.2
Sex								
Male	Percentage of respondents	100	71.9	25.9	46.0	21.7	6.4	52.4
(48.7)	Average household contribution (dollars)	931	1,294	813	1,560	0	0	1,338
	Average household income (dollars)	37,738	41,442	38,110	43,319	26,388	33,758	42,148
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.6	0	0	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.3	0	3.6	0	3.3	3.5
Female	Percentage of respondents	100	78.1	28.3	49.8	15.5	6.4	56.2
(51.3)	Average household contribution (dollars)	533	683	409	842	0	0	722
	Average household income (dollars)	34,293	37,532	33,453	39,868	19,710	29,530	38,681
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.0	0	4.7	0	2.4	4.4
Race								
White	Percentage of respondents	100	77.1	26.6	50.5	16.6	6.4	56.9
(87.2)	Average household contribution (dollars)	780	1,012	638	1,211	0	0	1,045
	Average household income (dollars)	37,011	40,272	36,575	42,232	23,494	31,965	41,075
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.1	0	2.9	4.0
Non–white	Percentage of respondents	100	61.6	30.6	31.0	31.7	6.7	37.7
(12.8)	Average household contribution (dollars)	445	719	380	1,043	0	0	856
	Average household income (dollars)	28,985	31,828	29,989	33,726	23,520	–	32,891
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.2	1.2	3.1	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.3	0	4.5	0	–	4.1
Black	Percentage of respondents	100	60.9	29.2	31.7	32.9	6.3	38.0
(10.3)	Average household contribution (dollars)	397	653	312	935	0	0	766
	Average household income (dollars)	25,780	29,647	26,553	32,519	19,750	–	30,380
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.3	0	4.5	0	–	4.0

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Hispanic*** (6.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.2	34.5	27.7	29.4	8.4	36.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	297	478	453	507	0	0	385
	Average household income (dollars)	27,651	30,735	28,959	32,940	22,905	-	30,270
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	0	0	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.3	0	5.1	0	-	4.4
Household income								
Under $10,000 (12.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	49.0	27.5	21.5	42.5	8.5	30.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	186	379	392	363	0	0	247
	Average household income (dollars)	6,709	6,910	7,017	6,773	6,638	-	6,526
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	0	0	3.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.6	1.0	0	2.3	0	-	2.1
$10,000– $19,999 (17.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	65.1	30.9	34.2	27.3	7.6	41.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	316	485	304	640	0	0	504
	Average household income (dollars)	15,065	15,099	14,565	15,581	15,061	-	15,436
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	3.2	2.1	4.1	0	0	3.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.4	0	4.5	0	-	4.3
$20,000– $29,999 (18.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.9	27.4	49.5	17.0	6.1	55.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	560	728	341	926	0	0	804
	Average household income (dollars)	24,911	24,793	24,941	24,711	25,487	-	24,721
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.9	1.4	3.7	0	0	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.8	0	4.3	0	-	4.0
$30,000– $39,999 (15.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.9	24.6	57.3	10.9	7.2	64.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	732	894	700	987	0	0	841
	Average household income (dollars)	34,770	34,801	35,086	34,679	33,966	-	34,785
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.8	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.4	3.8	0	5.5	0	-	5.2
$40,000– $49,999 (10.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	84.5	23.7	60.8	9.5	5.9	66.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	702	831	497	971	0	0	872
	Average household income (dollars)	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	45,000
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.2	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	3.7	0	-	3.5
$50,000– $59,999 (8.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.7	22.6	58.1	14.4	4.9	63.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	759	941	442	1,144	0	0	1,039
	Average household income (dollars)	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	-	-	55,000
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	3.7	0	-	3.6

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
$60,000– $74,999 (7.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	90.9	33.7	57.2	4.6	4.6	61.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,136	1,250	743	1,551	0	0	1,417
	Average household income (dollars)	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	–	–	67,500
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	1.8	1.1	2.3	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	2.5	0	4.0	0	–	4.0
$75,000– $99,999 (5.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	92.1	32.4	59.7	5.9	1.9	61.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	2,575	2,793	–	3,951	0	0	3,797
	Average household income (dollars)	87,500	87,500	–	87,500	–	–	87,500
	Average percentage of household income given	2.9	3.2	–	4.5	0	0	4.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	2.5	0	3.9	0	–	4.1
$100,000 or more (3.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	86.8	21.0	65.8	5.5	7.7	73.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	2,512	2,893	–	2,138	0	0	1,843
	Average household income (dollars)	100,000	100,000	–	100,000	–	–	100,000
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	2.9	–	2.1	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.5	3.3	0	4.4	0	–	4.7
Employment status								
Self–employed full–time (10.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.1	22.3	50.8	18.9	8.0	58.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,735	2,372	1,805	2,617	0	0	2,205
	Average household income (dollars)	46,622	51,280	52,180	50,888	–	–	49,567
	Average percentage of household income given	3.7	4.7	3.5	5.2	0	0	4.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	3.0	0	4.3	0	–	4.1
Self–employed part–time (2.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.4	10.1	71.3	18.1	0.5	71.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	728	895	–	–	0	0	895
	Average household income (dollars)	38,170	43,322	–	–	–	–	45,448
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.2	–	–	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	4.8	5.9	0	–	0	–	6.6
Work for someone else full–time (40.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	27.6	49.7	15.8	6.9	56.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	662	857	462	1,086	0	0	926
	Average household income (dollars)	41,290	43,943	41,441	45,334	29,057	39,017	44,565
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.4	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.1	0	3.3	0	4.1	3.4
Work for someone else part–time (8.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.7	17.9	63.8	10.3	8.0	71.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	630	772	–	973	0	0	832
	Average household income (dollars)	37,664	41,491	–	43,880	–	–	41,349
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	1.9	–	2.2	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.2	3.9	0	5.0	0	–	4.4

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Not employed (36.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	70.3	31.6	38.7	23.9	5.8	44.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	518	734	556	874	0	0	735
	Average household income (dollars)	26,432	29,413	26,80[illegible]	31,573	18,998	21,183	30,200
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.9	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.4	0	4.3	0	2.1	4.0
Type of Employment								
Government (8.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	86.7	23.0	63.7	8.7	4.6	68.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	651	751	288	912	0	0	844
	Average household income (dollars)	44,619	46,358	36,452	49,932	–	–	49,298
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.8	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.7	0	3.7	0	–	3.5
Private NPO**** (4.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	89.1	18.1	71.0	6.0	4.9	75.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	983	1,103	–	1,301	0	0	1,193
	Average household income (dollars)	39,887	42,013	–	41,672	–	–	40,503
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	2.6	–	3.2	0	0	3.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	4.9	5.3	0	6.7	0	–	6.4
Private profit (41.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	75.4	26.8	48.6	17.0	7.6	56.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	821	1,089	511	1,431	0	0	1,195
	Average household income (dollars)	40,897	44,108	42,554	44,970	27,964	36,637	43,843
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.4	1.2	3.1	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.4	0	3.7	0	3.8	3.7
Self-employed (8.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.2	17.7	55.5	20.1	6.6	62.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,131	1,544	–	1,327	0	0	1,161
	Average household income (dollars)	42,210	46,776	–	46,753	–	–	45,997
	Average percentage of household income given	2.7	3.4	–	3.0	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	3.3	0	4.4	0	–	4.1
Occupation								
Professional worker (14.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	89.4	20.9	68.5	7.2	3.3	71.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,205	1,347	448	1,618	0	0	1,528
	Average household income (dollars)	52,614	53,549	55,967	52,807	–	–	52,262
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.4	0.8	2.9	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	2.9	0	3.8	0	–	4.1
Manager or executive (4.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.5	23.8	57.7	8.2	10.2	67.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	992	1,217	–	1,476	0	0	1,205
	Average household income (dollars)	50,965	54,172	–	58,468	–	–	56,967
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.3	–	2.6	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.3	3.1	0	4.4	0	–	4.8

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Owner of business or farm (4.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.0	20.7	58.3	17.0	4.0	62.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	2,049	2,593	–	2,328	0	0	2,144
	Average household income (dollars)	49,705	54,439	–	53,105	–	–	52,914
	Average percentage of household income given	4.2	4.9	–	4.8	0	0	4.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.9	0	3.9	0	–	3.8
Skilled trade or craft (11.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	67.7	25.2	42.5	18.5	13.8	56.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	632	933	483	1,204	0	0	871
	Average household income (dollars)	40,014	41,809	43,367	40,864	32,205	–	41,098
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	2.2	1.1	2.9	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	1.6	0	2.6	0	–	2.6
Semi-skilled worker, laborer or farm laborer (7.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	61.8	25.7	36.1	34.0	4.2	40.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	446	721	553	855	0	0	738
	Average household income (dollars)	27,935	30,674	30,901	30,512	22,487	–	30,619
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.7	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.5	0	4.3	0	–	3.7
Clerical or office worker (7.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	89.0	26.9	62.1	8.2	2.7	64.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	488	547	358	635	0	0	602
	Average household income (dollars)	42,281	42,720	43,915	42,205	–	–	42,162
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.5	0	0	1.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	2.9	0	4.2	0	–	4.2
Sales worker (4.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	74.4	20.7	53.7	12.7	12.9	66.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	956	1,285	–	1,567	0	0	1,206
	Average household income (dollars)	37,627	42,933	–	46,459	–	–	42,643
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.0	–	3.4	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.7	0	3.8	0	–	3.6
Service worker (6.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.3	30.9	42.4	19.9	6.7	49.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	336	458	–	607	0	0	513
	Average household income (dollars)	26,320	28,679	–	28,800	–	–	26,630
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.6	–	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.5	0	4.4	0	–	3.9
Retired (14.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.0	41.0	37.0	19.8	2.2	39.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	602	788	632	970	0	0	850
	Average household income (dollars)	23,382	25,014	22,523	27,918	16,992	–	27,420
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	2.2	4.0	0	0	3.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.0	0	4.3	0	–	3.9

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Education								
Elementary school (up to grade 8) (8.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	55.1	34.4	20.7	38.7	6.1	26.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	299	541	582	–	0	0	342
	Average household income (dollars)	15,026	16,880	16,806	–	12,655	–	16,165
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	3.1	3.1	–	0	0	2.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.8	1.2	0	–	0	–	2.9
Some high school (14.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.3	33.9	23.4	37.8	4.9	28.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	626	1,092	988	1,244	0	0	984
	Average household income (dollars)	23,110	26,223	27,839	23,869	17,474	–	24,930
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	4.0	3.5	4.9	0	0	3.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.9	1.3	0	3.3	0	–	3.1
High school graduate (31.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	74.6	29.3	45.3	19.0	6.4	51.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	630	844	503	1,078	0	0	914
	Average household income (dollars)	33,028	34,863	33,892	35,499	26,783	–	34,807
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	2.4	1.5	3.0	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.5	0	4.1	0	–	3.9
Technical, trade, or business school (7.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.8	26.5	51.3	12.7	9.4	60.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	487	627	368	771	0	0	626
	Average household income (dollars)	37,637	39,618	41,203	38,804	21,737	43,389	39,360
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.0	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.6	0	3.9	0	1.9	3.6
Some college (17.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.0	23.6	59.4	8.0	9.1	68.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	882	1,063	569	1,240	0	0	1,045
	Average household income (dollars)	42,585	44,110	42,743	44,656	–	–	42,985
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.9	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	2.7	0	3.8	0	–	3.7
College graduate (19.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	88.7	19.0	69.7	7.4	3.8	73.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,122	1,264	571	1,465	0	0	1,372
	Average household income (dollars)	53,170	54,186	54,221	54,176	47,378	39,050	53,392
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.4	1.0	2.7	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	4.1	4.3	0	5.5	0	5.4	5.5
Religion								
All religions (89.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	27.7	49.6	16.8	5.8	55.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	784	1,013	630	1,227	0	0	1,071
	Average household income (dollars)	36,045	38,972	35,095	41,147	24,391	30,359	40,012
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.0	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.3	0	2.8	4.1

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Catholics (26.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.0	32.6	44.4	16.1	6.9	51.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	515	670	423	846	0	0	714
	Average household income (dollars)	38,535	41,857	36,331	45,925	25,619	–	43,990
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.5	0	4.3	0	–	4.0
All Protestants (53.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.2	25.9	51.3	17.2	5.6	56.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	842	1,090	789	1,245	0	0	1,095
	Average household income (dollars)	33,982	37,071	33,564	38,852	21,495	29,132	37,896
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	2.9	2.3	3.2	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.1	0	3.2	4.0
Baptists (20.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.4	24.0	42.4	26.5	7.1	49.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	724	1,091	878	1,206	0	0	1,006
	Average household income (dollars)	29,070	32,796	29,379	34,708	19,635	–	33,942
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.4	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	1.9	0	3.0	0	–	3.0
Lutherans (5.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	82.2	26.7	55.5	12.1	5.7	61.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	718	873	–	1,043	0	0	918
	Average household income (dollars)	38,621	41,246	–	42,280	–	–	40,296
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	2.0	–	2.4	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	2.9	0	4.3	0	–	4.4
Methodists (9.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	87.0	23.0	64.0	11.0	2.0	66.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	822	945	1,090	880	0	0	841
	Average household income (dollars)	37,232	39,632	34,063	41,667	–	–	41,518
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.3	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.8	4.2	0	5.7	0	–	5.7
Presbyterians (4.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.6	27.8	55.8	13.0	3.3	59.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	844	1,009	–	1,125	0	0	1,052
	Average household income (dollars)	40,947	41,364	–	42,805	–	–	44,287
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.6	–	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	1.5	0	2.2	0	–	2.5
All other Protestants (12.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.3	30.4	52.9	10.2	6.5	59.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,081	1,298	609	1,693	0	0	1,474
	Average household income (dollars)	35,367	37,480	35,073	38,883	–	–	37,197
	Average percentage of household income given	2.9	3.4	1.7	4.3	0	0	4.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.0	0	4.8	0	–	4.6

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
All other religions (7.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.4	22.3	58.1	14.7	4.9	63.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,075	1,337	–	1,557	0	0	1,408
	Average household income (dollars)	36,664	37,278	–	38,535	–	–	38,020
	Average percentage of household income given	2.7	3.5	–	4.0	0	0	3.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.2	3.9	0	5.4	0	–	5.0
Jews (2.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.9	30.8	43.1	25.4	0.6	43.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,854	2,506	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	53,282	55,928	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	3.8	5.0	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.2	1.6	0	–	0	–	–
Marital status								
Married (65.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.7	26.5	53.2	14.3	6.0	59.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	902	1,132	772	1,318	0	0	1,153
	Average household income (dollars)	40,192	43,233	39,785	44,965	25,335	33,932	43,836
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.0	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.1	0	2.6	3.9
Single (17.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.8	24.7	36.1	31.3	7.9	44.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	398	654	309	886	0	0	703
	Average household income (dollars)	34,082	37,760	36,126	38,883	26,219	–	38,503
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.7	0.8	2.2	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.1	0	3.6	0	–	3.6
Divorced or separated (8.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	67.6	26.0	41.6	23.5	8.9	50.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	424	627	252	820	0	0	658
	Average household income (dollars)	23,130	27,702	28,175	27,407	11,436	–	25,935
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	2.3	0.9	2.9	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.9	0	6.3	0	–	5.3
Widowed (7.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.9	39.1	39.8	18.4	2.8	42.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	439	557	293	824	0	0	756
	Average household income (dollars)	20,072	20,610	16,549	24,579	18,904	–	23,792
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.8	0	0	3.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.6	0	5.1	0	–	4.7

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Region								
East (25.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.8	32.1	44.7	18.0	5.3	50.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	578	753	282	1,121	0	0	975
	Average household income (dollars)	40,317	42,650	40,035	44,536	31,110	–	43,799
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.5	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.2	0	3.8	0	–	3.7
Midwest (25.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.6	28.7	52.9	13.0	5.3	58.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	886	1,086	979	1,144	0	0	1,010
	Average household income (dollars)	36,840	39,129	32,219	42,883	22,624	–	42,294
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.5	0	3.8	0	–	3.7
South (29.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	65.0	22.9	42.1	25.8	9.2	51.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	569	876	583	1,027	0	0	818
	Average household income (dollars)	29,369	34,993	33,036	36,050	17,858	21,919	33,519
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.8	0	4.4	0	2.8	4.1
West (20.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	25.1	52.2	15.5	5.2	57.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	990	1,247	651	1,512	0	0	1,353
	Average household income (dollars)	39,074	40,867	36,823	42,779	27,587	–	42,753
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.1	1.7	3.7	0	0	3.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.3	0	4.9	0	–	4.6
Kind of community								
Central city (32.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	68.7	27.3	41.4	24.5	6.8	48.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	442	644	343	846	0	0	704
	Average household income (dollars)	32,985	36,476	33,154	38,708	24,405	27,481	37,088
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.6	0	4.4	0	2.6	4.1
Suburban (43.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.9	30.0	47.9	14.9	7.1	55.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	953	1,222	821	1,474	0	0	1,244
	Average household income (dollars)	41,672	44,825	41,709	46,777	26,959	38,043	45,646
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.7	1.9	3.2	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.6	0	4.3	0	3.3	4.2
Rural (23.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.7	21.7	57.0	16.7	4.5	61.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	750	953	508	1,117	0	0	1,013
	Average household income (dollars)	29,665	32,974	24,526	36,163	16,218	–	35,105
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.1	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.7	0	3.8	0	–	3.6

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Own or rent home								
Own home (67.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	82.6	28.1	54.5	12.7	4.6	59.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	886	1,073	715	1,261	0	0	1,139
	Average household income (dollars)	40,274	42,168	38,967	43,823	28,670	37,456	43,322
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.8	0	4.2	0	2.6	4.0
Rent home (28.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	58.5	25.4	33.1	31.4	10.1	43.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	386	661	304	922	0	0	676
	Average household income (dollars)	25,994	30,074	26,906	32,529	19,206	23,246	30,360
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.9	0	0	2.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.3	0	4.0	0	3.2	3.8
Length of residence								
Less than 2 years (13.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.2	24.5	41.7	24.1	9.7	51.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	533	805	527	962	0	0	749
	Average household income (dollars)	34,757	38,227	40,721	36,767	26,111	–	35,794
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.4	0	0	2.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.5	0	4.0	0	–	3.5
2–4 years (13.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	69.6	21.9	47.7	20.1	10.2	57.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	769	1,104	349	1,471	0	0	1,158
	Average household Income (dollars)	38,193	42,757	42,502	42,873	26,633	–	40,242
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.5	0.8	3.4	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.9	0	4.2	0	–	4.1
5–9 years (15.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	71.6	24.4	47.2	21.7	6.8	54.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	817	1.141	478	1,463	0	0	1,254
	Average household income (dollars)	39,152	44,164	36,921	47,911	24,697	–	45,967
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.0	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	3.1	0	4.7	0	–	4.5
10 years or more (57.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.6	29.8	49.8	16.0	4.4	54.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	750	943	689	1,097	0	0	967
	Average household income (dollars)	34,896	37,742	33,007	40,596	20,969	34,099	40,067
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.6	0	4.2	0	2.9	4.0

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Household size								
One	Percentage of respondents	100	68.0	30.8	37.2	27.6	4.4	41.6
(12.3)	Average household contribution (dollars)	491	722	457	957	0	0	836
	Average household income (dollars)	20,314	22,146	17,863	25,675	16,643	–	24,543
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.5	2.6	4.0	0	0	3.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.5	0	4.5	0	–	4.4
Two	Percentage of respondents	100	76.4	32.9	43.5	17.5	6.1	49.6
(32.9)	Average household contribution (dollars)	783	1,025	749	1,234	0	0	1,046
	Average household income (dollars)	34,420	37,416	34,124	39,944	22,318	–	38,703
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.8	2.1	3.2	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.0	0	3.6	0	–	3.4
Three	Percentage of respondents	100	76.4	26.3	50.1	16.6	6.9	57.0
(20.3)	Average household contribution (dollars)	701	918	560	1,103	0	0	939
	Average household income (dollars)	40,177	43,278	45,442	42,146	26,996	–	41,565
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.5	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.7	0	4.1	0	–	3.9
Four or more	Percentage of respondents	100	75.6	20.9	54.7	17.3	7.1	61.8
(34.5)	Average household contribution (dollars)	796	1,053	497	1,265	0	0	1,093
	Average household income (dollars)	40,521	44,381	39,866	46,105	26,564	33,206	44,632
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.8	3.5	0	4.8	0	2.8	4.5
Children under 18 in household								
None	Percentage of respondents	100	74.2	31.9	42.3	19.9	5.9	48.2
(56.2)	Average household contribution (dollars)	722	973	647	1225	0.0	0	1,039
	Average household income (dollars)	34,759	37,721	33,863	40,660	24,015	32,850	39,687
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.6	1.9	3.1	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.3	0	4.0	0	3.0	3.8
One	Percentage of respondents	100	74.4	23.0	51.4	17.7	7.9	59.3
(17.5)	Average household contribution (dollars)	653	878	499	1,051	0	0	886
	Average household income (dollars)	38,199	42,189	44,408	41,211	23,970	–	40,043
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.5	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.5	0	3.7	0	–	3.7

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Two (15.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.8	20.9	59.9	14.4	4.9	64.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	788	977	407	1,177	0	0	1,069
	Average household income (dollars)	39,684	43,012	36,666	45,208	23,623	–	44,198
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.6	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.3	4.1	0	5.5	0	–	5.1
Three or more (10.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.2	18.3	54.9	18.2	8.6	63.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	858	1,172	728	1,310	0	0	1,099
	Average household income (dollars)	33,265	37,480	32,127	39,300	19,938	–	37,440
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.2	2.1	3.5	0	0	3.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	3.1	0	4.2	0	–	3.6
Immigrant status								
Born in USA (92.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.2	26.2	50.0	17.4	6.4	56.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	765	1,004	616	1,206	0	0	1,040
	Average household income (dollars)	36,174	39,429	35,822	41,328	23,236	32,055	40,268
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.7	0	4.1	0	2.7	3.9
Not Born in USA (7.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.4	38.5	23.9	31.6	6.0	29.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	400	641	490	903	0	0	694
	Average household income (dollars)	34,358	39,136	34,535	46,594	26,234	–	42,320
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.1	0	5.4	0	–	5.3
Native born parents								
None (12.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.1	37.3	28.8	27.4	6.4	35.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	621	939	456	1,595	0	0	1,257
	Average household income (dollars)	31,363	34,012	29,564	39,823	25,137	–	38,014
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.7	1.5	4.0	0	0	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.3	0	5.4	0	–	5.0
Both (82.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.5	25.4	51.1	17.1	6.4	57.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	770	1,007	644	1,182	0	0	1,024
	Average household income (dollars)	36,210	39,569	36,233	41,232	23,080	30,502	40,033
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.1	0	2.9	4.0
One (4.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.0	31.3	46.7	17.1	4.8	51.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	443	568	–	604	0	0	525
	Average household income (dollars)	43,196	47,582	–	48,266	–	–	46,775
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.1	–	1.2	0	0	1.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.5	0	2.5	0	–	2.4

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Native born grandparents								
One (2.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.6	30.0	50.6	12.7	6.7	57.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	607	753	–	–	0	0	870
	Average household income (dollars)	41,696	46,946	–	–	–	–	50,818
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.6	–	–	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.4	0	–	0	–	3.3
Two (13.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.0	29.2	48.8	18.1	3.9	52.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	873	1,118	1,241	1,035	0	0	935
	Average household income (dollars)	42,997	46,515	46,892	46,289	26,678	–	46,373
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.2	0	0	2.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.0	0	3.2	0	–	3.3
Three (5.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	86.6	26.2	62.4	5.7	5.6	68.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	805	908	–	1,037	0	0	921
	Average household income (dollars)	42,131	43,772	–	46,937	–	–	45,664
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.1	–	2.3	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.2	3.4	0	4.9	0	–	4.7
Four (57.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.7	24.5	49.2	19.4	6.9	56.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	687	932	421	1,168	0	0	1,000
	Average household income (dollars)	33,681	37,185	34,468	38,542	22,135	28,213	37,258
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.5	1.2	3.0	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.8	0	4.2	0	2.8	4.0
None (19.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	74.0	33.5	40.5	19.8	6.2	46.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	666	901	566	1,208	0	0	1,004
	Average household income (dollars)	35,385	38,095	32,056	43,175	26,789	–	41,407
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.3	0	4.3	0	–	4.0

* Numbers may not add up as shown because of rounding. Respondents were asked to provide household income and household contributions and their individual volunteer time. Estimates exclude respondents who reported "not sure or no answer" to particular questions. Average contributions and average income were calculated by dividing their respective sums by the number of respondents reporting dollar amounts for each. Contributions as a percentage of household income for contributing households are based solely on the number of respondents who reported a dollar amount for both household contributions and household income. Therefore, the percentages shown here differ from those that can be derived by dividing average contributions by average income unless for a given group all respondents reported both contributions and income. The income question in the survey provided respondents with thirteen different income groups ranging from under $7,000 to $100,000 or more and identified by letters from A through M. Those respondents who indicated that their household income was in the first income group were assigned a dollar value of $5,000. The next eleven groups were assigned mid–dollar values for their indicated income groups. Those reporting $100,000 or more for household income were assigned $100,000 because of the small number of cases. Average hours per week per volunteer were calculated to an annual basis by multiplying the average hours volunteered monthly by the percentage of persons volunteering monthly to those volunteering annually divided by 4.33 weeks per month. This methodology to estimate average hours per week was used throughout this report.

For all households, which include households that did not report making a contribution and/or the respondent did not volunteer, average contributions and the average percentage of household income given are based on the percentage that contributing households are of all households. Similarly, for all households, the average hours respondents volunteered per week are based on the percentage of all volunteers are of all respondents. For all volunteers, which include households that did not report making a contribution, average contributions for all volunteers and the average percentage of household income given are based on the percentages that contributing households with a respondent a volunteer are of all volunteers.

** Reported household income and contributions for the 18 to 24 year old age group should be viewed with some caution, because these figures probably are reported inaccurately.

*** Hispanics may be of any race.

**** Private not–for–profit tax exempt or charitable organization.

– = Too few cases to be reliable.

TABLE 2.2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
All respondents (51.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.1	28.3	49.8	15.5	6.4	56.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	533	683	409	842	0	0	722
	Average household income (dollars)	34,293	37,532	33,453	39,868	19,710	29,530	38,681
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.0	0	4.7	0	3.3	3.5
Age								
25–34 (24.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	74.5	19.3	55.2	15.2	10.2	65.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	457	613	378	710	0	0	575.0
	Average household income (dollars)	36,603	42,416	48,864	40,126	–	–	37,032
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.8	3.4	0	4.6	0	–	4.2
35–44 (18.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	88.8	27.2	61.6	10.3	0.9	62.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	682	768	312	993	0	0	976
	Average household income (dollars)	39,577	41,501	34,790	44,447	–	–	44,247
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	1.8	0.9	2.2	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.6	4.1	0	5.8	0	–	5.8
45–54 (13.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	87.5	29.5	58.1	9.2	3.2	61.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	636	729	429	876	0	0	818
	Average household income (dollars)	44,204	47,295	44,235	48,861	–	–	48,149
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.9	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	2.7	0	4.1	0	–	4.2
55–64 (15.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.0	37.6	40.4	14.7	7.3	44.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	689	883	645	1,122	0	0	896
	Average household income (dollars)	30,931	35,085	31,063	38,930	–	–	35,405
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.0	0	3.9	0	–	3.6
65 and over (16.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.9	37.2	41.7	18.0	3.2	44.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	508	645	396	861	0	0	781
	Average household income (dollars)	20,505	21,013	16,884	24,720	–	–	25,288
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.4	2.4	4.0	0	0	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.5	0	4.7	0	–	4.6
18–24 (11.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.0	22.7	34.4	28.7	14.3	48.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	164	288	–	–	0	0	227
	Average household income (dollars)	33,658	34,291	–	–	–	–	39,606
	Average percentage of household income given	0.4	0.8	–	–	0	0	0.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	2.2	0	–	0	–	2.9

TABLE 2.2 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Race								
White (87.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.1	27.6	52.4	13.6	6.3	58.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	563	703	414	859	0	0	742
	Average household income (dollars)	35,367	38,408	33,981	40,764	19,179	31,089	39,711
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	3.0	0	4.6	0	2.4	4.4
Non-white (12.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	65.5	33.5	32.0	29.0	5.5	37.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	341	521	377	670	0	0	562
	Average household income (dollars)	26,760	30,050	30,388	29,690	21,420	–	27,634
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.3	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.6	0	5.3	0	–	4.9
Black (10.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	64.2	29.9	34.3	29.5	6.2	40.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	334	521	308	699	0	0	579
	Average household income (dollars)	23,872	27,553	26,168	28,782	17,589	–	26,748
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.5	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.9	0	5.5	0	–	5/0
Hispanic (6.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.9	32.9	30.9	26.3	9.8	40.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	211	330	220	449	0	0	336
	Average household income (dollars)	28,853	32,418	32,284	32,562	22,543	–	30,148
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0	0	1.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.5	0	7.2	0	–	6.1
Household income								
Under $10,000 (14.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.6	32.5	25.1	35.0	7.4	32.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	212	368	345	–	0	0	290
	Average household income (dollars)	6,604	6,914	7,118	–	6,262	–	6,460
	Average percentage of household income given	2.9	5.4	4.9	–	0	0	4.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.6	1.0	0	–	0	–	2.3
$10,000–$19,999 (18.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	67.7	27.9	39.7	23.1	9.2	48.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	309	457	278	580	0	0	450
	Average household income (dollars)	14,951	15,011	14,446	15,409	14,924	–	15,252
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	3.0	1.9	3.8	0	0	3.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.9	0	4.9	0	–	4.6

TABLE 2.2 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
$20,000– $29,999 (17.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.9	30.7	47.2	13.9	8.1	55.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	463	594	178	846	0	0	694
	Average household income (dollars)	24,674	24,596	24,759	24,490	–	–	24,456
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	2.4	0.7	3.5	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.8	0	4.6	0	–	4.1
$30,000– $39,999 (16.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.4	27.3	56.1	10.0	6.5	62.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	772	926	–	984	0	0	838
	Average household income (dollars)	34,638	34,752	–	34,523	–	–	34,579
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.7	–	2.8	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.7	4.5	0	6.7	0	–	5.9
$40,000– $49,999 (9.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	89.6	21.8	67.8	9.7	0.7	68.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	411	459	–	514	0	0	507
	Average household income (dollars)	45,000	45,000	–	45,000	–	–	45,000
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.0	–	1.1	0	0	1.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.0	0	3.9	0	–	3.9
$50,000– $59,999 (7.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	92.0	24.7	67.2	5.4	2.6	69.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	582	633	–	780	0	0	746
	Average household income (dollars)	55,000	55,000	–	55,000	–	–	55,000
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.1	–	1.4	0	0	1.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.1	3.2	0	4.4	0	–	4.4
$60,000– $74,999 (6.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	94.5	33.3	61.2	0.9	4.5	65.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	696	736	–	939	0	0	863
	Average household income (dollars)	67,500	67,500	–	67,500	–	–	67,500
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.1	–	1.4	0	0	0.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.1	3.2	0	4.9	0	–	4.7
$75,000 or more (7.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	91.5	27.6	63.9	1.9	6.6	70.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,417	1,549	–	1,873	0	0	1,644
	Average household income (dollars)	93,040	92,394	–	92,548	–	–	93,241
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.7	–	2.0	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.0	2.8	0	4.0	0	–	4.3
Employment status								
Full time (37.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.7	32.0	49.6	10.9	7.5	57.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	529	647	345	866	0	0	723
	Average household income (dollars)	40,223	42,197	39,507	43,935	24,574	–	43,578
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.9	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.3	0	3.7	0	–	3.6

TABLE 2.2 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Part time (16.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.7	15.1	68.7	11.0	5.3	73.9
	Average household cont. ibution (dollars)	620	741	–	850	0	0	772
	Average household income (dollars)	40,309	44,541	–	47,444	–	–	45,465
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	1.7	–	1.8	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.6	4.3	0	5.2	–	–	4.9
Not employed (44.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	72.5	30.1	42.4	21.3	6.1	48.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	492	678	511	788	0	0	667
	Average household income (dollars)	27,194	30,369	28,201	31,930	18,381	–	30,470
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.6	0	0	2.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.7	0	4.5	0	–	4.2
Occupation								
Professional, manager, owner of business (18.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	89.2	22.4	66.8	6.0	4.8	71.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	805	902	467	1,062	0	0	969
	Average household income (dollars)	50,112	51,869	47,674	53,287	–	–	53,212
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.9	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	3.0	0	4.1	0	–	4.1
Skilled, semi-skilled (7.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	69.3	30.5	38.7	17.7	13.0	51.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	335	484	–	–	0	0	461
	Average household income (dollars)	33,100	32,733	–	–	–	–	36,543
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.5	–	–	0	0	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.5	0	–	0	–	3.5
Clerical, sales, service (26.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	82.5	28.3	54.2	10.9	6.5	60.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	457	554	256	729	0	0	632
	Average household income (dollars)	35,437	38,456	35,326	40,081	–	–	38,217
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.8	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	3.0	0	4.5	0	–	4.4
Retired (14.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.7	39.5	40.2	18.1	2.2	42.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	470	590	345	821	0	0	763
	Average household income (dollars)	19,430	20,337	16,917	23,718	–	–	23,460
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.9	0	0	3.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.5	0	4.9	0	–	4.7

TABLE 2.2 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Religion								
Catholics (27.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.1	32.3	45.8	14.5	7.4	53.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	483	619	310	831	0	0	692
	Average household income (dollars)	35,861	40,296	34,083	44,719	16,394	–	42,261
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.8	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.9	0	5.0	0	–	4.6
All Protestants (56.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.1	26.5	51.7	16.0	5.8	57.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	565	723	–	843	0	0	729
	Average household income (dollars)	31,942	34,503	–	35,655	20,034	–	35,034
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	2.1	–	2.4	0	0	2.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.0	0	4.5	0	–	4.3
All other religions (9.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	87.4	30.4	57.0	12.1	0.5	57.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	617	706	273	924	0	0	913
	Average household income (dollars)	41,162	43,117	36,225	46,768	27,955	–	46,511
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.6	0.7	2.0	0	0	2.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.1	3.5	0	5.4	0	–	5.3
Marital status								
Married (63.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	82.1	26.5	55.6	12.0	5.8	61.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	617	752	472	894	0	0	786
	Average household income (dollars)	40,116	43,304	39,503	45,136	23,146	–	43,610
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.0	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.1	0	4.5	0	–	4.3
Single (13.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	61.5	26.5	35.0	29.8	8.6	43.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	352	572	–	697	0	0	534
	Average household income (dollars)	29,990	32,809	–	30,617	18,912	–	34,193
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.7	–	2.2	0	0	1.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.2	1.8	0	3.2	0	–	2.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed (21.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	34.0	43.3	16.0	6.7	50.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	398	515	279	701	0	0	587
	Average household income (dollars)	20,147	22,024	18,272	24,947	12,952	–	23,711
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.0	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.4	0	6.1	0	–	5.5

* See Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.3
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
All respondents								
(48.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	71.9	25.9	46.0	21.7	6.4	52.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	930	1,294	813	1,560	0	0	1,338
	Average household income (dollars)	37,738	41,442	38,110	43,319	26,388	33,758	42,148
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.6	0	0	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.3	0	3.6	0	3.3	3.5
Age								
25–34	Percentage of respondents	100	65.6	19.8	45.8	22.4	12.1	57.8
(25.9)	Average household contribution (dollars)	783	1,194	625	1,430	0	0	1,096
	Average household income (dollars)	37,340	40,571	42,361	39,783	28,794	–	38,781
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.8	1.4	3.5	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.9	0	4.2	0	–	4.0
35–44	Percentage of respondents	100	83.8	22.5	61.3	11.8	4.4	65.7
(20.4)	Average household contribution (dollars)	958	1,143	664	1,305	0	0	1,206
	Average household income (dollars)	41,384	43,611	41,907	44,236	–	–	43,989
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	2.6	1.5	3.0	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.2	0	3.1	0	–	3.4
45–54	Percentage of respondents	100	69.1	25.2	43.9	23.7	7.2	51.1
(12.8)	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,066	1,542	557	2,107	0	0	1,774
	Average household income (dollars)	43,298	49,465	41,995	53,738	–	–	51,486
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	1.2	3.9	0	0	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	1.9	0	3.0	0	–	2.7
55–64	Percentage of respondents	100	82.3	29.7	52.6	14.6	3.0	55.6
(12.3)	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,717	2,086	938	2,771	0	0	2,565
	Average household income (dollars)	41,547	44,375	40,469	46,590	–	–	46,600
	Average percentage of household income given	4.2	5.0	2.3	6.5	0	0	6.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.1	0	3.3	0	–	3.2
65 and over	Percentage of respondents	100	77.1	42.2	34.9	21.0	1.9	36.8
(16.5)	Average household contribution (dollars)	928	1,203	1,292	1,091	0	0	1,021
	Average household income (dollars)	25,996	28,1[illegible]	26,119	30,535	18,564	–	30,069
	Average percentage of household income given	3.5	4.4	4.9	3.8	0	0	3.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	1.8	0	3.9	0	–	3.8
18–24	Percentage of respondents	100	50.8	19.6	31.2	43.1	6.1	37.3
(12.1)	Average household contribution (dollars)	146	288	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	33,658	34,291	–	–	30,233	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.4	0.8	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	2.2	0	–	0	–	–

TABLE 2.3 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Race								
White (87.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.9	25.5	48.4	19.7	6.4	54.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	990	1,339	881	1,581	0	0	1,363
	Average household income (dollars)	38,744	42,397	39,547	43,901	26,650	32,880	42,611
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.6	0	0	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.3	0	3.5	0	3.4	3.4
Non–white (12.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	58.0	29.0	29.0	35.3	6.8	35.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	556	958	385	1,457	0	0	1,165
	Average household income (dollars)	31,325	33,928	29,503	38,339	25,353	–	38,611
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.6	1.2	3.7	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.1	1.6	0	3.2	0	–	3.1
Black (9.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	56.9	28.3	28.7	36.7	6.3	35.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	471	828	318	1,246	0	0	1,005
	Average household income (dollars)	27,954	32,321	27,018	37,537	21,746	–	35,120
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	2.3	1.0	3.2	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.9	1.4	0	2.8	0	–	2.5
Hispanic (7.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.6	35.9	24.6	32.3	7.1	31.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	382	631	675	–	0	0	443
	Average household income (dollars)	26,519	29,062	26,064	–	23,181	–	30,417
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.2	2.7	–	0	0	1.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.6	0.9	0	–	0	–	2.0
Household income								
Under $10,000 (10.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	36.5	20.3	16.3	53.3	10.1	26.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	146	401	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	6,859	6,900	–	–	6,994	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	5.6	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.4	0.9	0	–	0	–	–
$10,000–$19,999 (15.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	61.9	34.5	27.3	32.5	5.6	32.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	324	523	331	741	0	0	598
	Average household income (dollars)	15,208	15,220	14,687	15,893	15,183	–	15,779
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	3.5	2.3	4.7	0	0	3.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.2	1.6	0	3.6	0	–	3.6

TABLE 2.3 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
$20,000–	Percentage of respondents	100	76.0	24.4	51.6	19.8	4.2	55.8
$29,999	Average household contribution (dollars)	643	846	519	991	0	0	901
(20.3)	Average household income (dollars)	25,128	24,978	25,151	24,896	25,574	25,739	24,960
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.4	2.1	4.0	0	0	3.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.8	0	4.1	0	2.9	3.9
$30,000–	Percentage of respondents	100	80.1	21.3	58.7	12.0	7.9	66.6
$39,999	Average household contribution (dollars)	688	859	541	989	0	0	844
(14.6)	Average household income (dollars)	34,926	34,862	34,880	34,856	–	–	35,014
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.5	1.6	2.8	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	2.8	0	3.9	0	–	4.3
$40,000–	Percentage of respondents	100	80.0	25.3	54.7	9.4	10.6	65.3
$49,999	Average household contribution (dollars)	922	1,153	–	1,407	0	0	1,162
(11.2)	Average household income (dollars)	45,000	45,000	–	45,000	–	–	45,000
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.6	–	3.1	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.3	0	3.4	0	–	3.0
$50,000–	Percentage of respondents	100	70.5	20.7	49.8	22.5	7.0	56.8
$59,999	Average household contribution (dollars)	922	1,308	–	1,607	0	0	1,371
(8.8)	Average household income (dollars)	55,000	55,000	–	55,000	–	–	55,000
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.4	–	2.9	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.0	0	2.8	0	–	2.7
$60,000–	Percentage of respondents	100	87.7	33.9	53.8	7.6	4.7	58.4
$74,999	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,505	1,716	–	2,124	0	0	1,930
(8.0)	Average household income (dollars)	67,500	67,500	–	67,500	–	–	67,500
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.5	–	3.1	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	1.8	0	3.0	0	–	3.1
$75,000	Percentage of respondents	100	88.8	28.2	60.6	9.0	2.2	62.8
or more	Average household contribution (dollars)	3,481	3,920	–	4,379	0	0	4,189
(9.2)	Average household income (dollars)	91,955	92,183	–	92,940	–	–	92,750
	Average percentage of household income given	3.7	4.3	–	4.7	0	0	4.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	2.8	0	4.1	0	–	4.3
Employment status								
Full time	Percentage of respondents	100	73.2	23.1	50.1	19.9	6.9	57.0
(64.9)	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,094	1,494	993	1,720	0	0	1,478
	Average household income (dollars)	43,707	47,557	46,491	48,047	30,878	38,348	46,879
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.6	0	0	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.3	0	3.3	0	4.5	3.5

TABLE 2.3 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Part time (5.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	74.8	18.7	56.1	16.3	8.9	65.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	753	1,007	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	29,875	32,825	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.1	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.2	4.8	0	–	0	–	–
Not employed (27.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.5	34.2	32.3	28.3	5.2	37.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	554	833	617	1,064	0	0	884
	Average household income (dollars)	25,130	27,626	24,706	30,769	19,790	–	29,604
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.6	0	0	3.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.8	0	3.8	0	–	3.4
Occupation								
Professional, manager, owner of business (28.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.7	20.7	62.9	11.6	4.7	67.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1.663	1,987	1,480	2,154	0	0	1,975
	Average household income (dollars)	52,882	55,248	58,356	54,228	–	–	53,292
	Average percentage of household income given	3.2	3.6	2.5	4.1	0	0	3.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	2.9	0	3.9	0	–	4.3
Skilled, semi-skilled (30.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	64.3	24.0	40.3	26.5	9.1	49.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	612	952	588	1,175	0	0	924
	Average household income (dollars)	35,772	38,962	40,568	38,004	27,179	–	38,038
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.4	1.4	3.0	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	1.8	0	2.9	0	–	2.8
Clerical, sales, service (9.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	71.7	22.6	49.1	21.1	7.2	56.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	753	1,050	–	1,193	0	0	1,031
	Average household income (dollars)	34,876	36,828	–	37,147	–	–	35,883
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.8	–	3.2	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.1	0	3.0	0	–	2.9
Retired (14.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.2	42.6	33.5	21.7	2.1	35.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	563	739	519	1,035	0	0	958
	Average household income (dollars)	23,246	24,556	22,613	27,003	18,947	–	26,598
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	3.1	2.2	4.2	0	0	3.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.7	0	3.9	0	–	3.7

TABLE 2.3 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Religion								
Catholics (26.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	75.8	32.8	42.9	17.8	6.4	49.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	547	721	533	862	0	0	737
	Average household Income (dollars)	41,386	43,572	38,703	47,288	33,617	–	45,969
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.0	0	3.5	0	–	3.4
All Protestants (50.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.2	25.3	50.8	18.5	5.3	56.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,182	1,525	–	1,705	0	0	1,511
	Average household Income (dollars)	36,385	40,180	–	42,688	–	–	41,360
	Average percentage of household income given	3.0	3.7	–	4.1	0	0	3.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.3	0	3.5	0	–	3.6
All other religions (10.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	70.5	18.2	52.3	22.2	7.3	59.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,809	2,566	746	3,084	0	0	2,639
	Average household income (dollars)	39,492	39,057	44,505	37,148	42,950	–	36,796
	Average percentage of household income given	4.5	6.8	1.8	8.5	0	0	7.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	3.1	0	4.2	0	–	3.9
Marital status								
Married (66.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	26.6	50.7	16.5	6.2	56.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,168	1,511	1,063	1,749	0	0	1,522
	Average household income (dollars)	40,268	43,158	40,068	44,779	26,938	38,379	44,080
	Average percentage of household income given	2.8	3.5	2.5	4.0	0	0	3.5
		1.9	2.2	0	3.4	0	2.8	3.3
Single (21.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.3	23.4	36.9	32.3	7.4	44.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	426	706	247	999	0	0	810
	Average household income (dollars)	36,841	41,139	36,486	44,097	30,854	–	41,327
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.7	0.7	2.2	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.4	0	3.9	0	–	4.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed (11.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.5	28.1	35.4	31.7	4.7	40.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	494	778	–	1,087	0	0	948
	Average household income (dollars)	24,940	29,455	–	29,117	–	–	28,442
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.7	–	3.7	0	0	3.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.2	0	4.0	0	–	3.6

* See Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.4
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
All respondents (87.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.1	26.6	50.5	16.6	6.4	56.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	780	1,012	638	1,211	0	0	1,045
	Average household income (dollars)	37,011	40,272	36,575	42,232	23,494	31,965	41,075
	Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	2.7	0	4.1	0	2.9	4.0
Age								
18–34 (35.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.9	19.3	47.6	21.9	11.2	58.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	573	857	452	1,027	0	0	794
	Average household income (dollars)	38,089	42,846	45,387	41,803	26,284	32,158	39,952
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.9	1.0	2.4	0	0	2.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.7	0	3.8	0	2.8	3.6
35–54 (31.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	85.4	24.6	60.8	10.9	3.7	64.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	840	984	466	1,196	0	0	1,114
	Average household income (dollars)	42,961	45,637	41,918	47,146	24,241	–	46,429
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.6	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.0	0	4.3	0	–	4.3
55 and over (31.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.0	36.8	43.2	16.4	3.7	46.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	966	1,207	886	1,488	0	0	1,336
	Average household income (dollars)	29,748	32,028	27,737	35,713	18,943	–	35,139
	Average percentage of household income given	3.2	3.9	3.1	4.4	0	0	4.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.2	0	4.2	0	–	4.0
Sex								
Male (48.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	73.9	25.5	48.4	19.7	6.4	54.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	990	1,339	881	1,581	0	0	1,363
	Average household income (dollars)	38,744	42,397	39,547	43,901	26,650	32,880	42,611
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.6	0	0	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.3	0	3.5	0	3.4	3.4
Female (51.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.1	27.8	52.4	13.6	6.3	58.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	563	703	414	859	0	0	742
	Average household income (dollars)	35,367	38,408	33,981	40,764	19,179	31,089	39,711
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	0	0	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	3.0	0	4.6	0	2.4	4.4

TABLE 2.4 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Household income								
Under $20,000 (28.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	59.7	9.7	30.0	32.1	8.2	38.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	272	456	349	565	0	0	415
	Average household income (dollars)	11,732	12,414	11,656	13,162	10,527	–	12,804
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	3.7	3.0	4.3	0	0	3.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	2.0	0	3.9	0	–	3.7
$20,000–$39,999 (34.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.1	25.4	55.7	12.3	6.5	62.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	688	848	527	998	0	0	864
	Average household income (dollars)	29,458	29,624	29,680	29,599	27,9994	–	29,657
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.9	1.8	3.4	0	0	2.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.7	3.1	0	4.6	0	–	4.3
$40,000 or more (35.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	87.6	25.8	61.7	7.5	4.9	66.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,261	1,439	969	1,646	0	0	1,501
	Average household income (dollars)	64,405	64,921	65,857	64,529	60,272	–	64,308
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.6	0	0	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	2.7	0	3.9	0	–	3.8
Employment status								
Full time (49.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.5	25.7	52.7	14.2	7.3	60.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	950	1,210	751	1,442	0	0	1,229
	Average household income (dollars)	43,446	46,281	44,736	47,035	29,707	38,748	46,025
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.0	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.4	0	3.5	0	4.0	3.6
Part time (11.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	83.8	16.4	67.4	9.9	6.2	73.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	679	810	–	955	0	0	853
	Average household income (dollars)	39,247	43,033	–	45,677	–	–	43,748
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	1.9	–	2.1	0	0	2.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.4	4.1	0	5.2	0	–	4.7
Not employed (37.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	72.2	31.2	41.0	22.4	5.4	46.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	559	774	584	912	0	0	782
	Average household income (dollars)	27,599	30,588	27,849	32,702	19,205	–	31,520
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.9	0	0	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.5	0	4.4	0	–	4.1

TABLE 2.4 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Religion								
Catholics (29.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.3	32.1	45.2	16.0	6.7	51.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	525	679	426	852	0	0	724
	Average household income (dollars)	38,779	42,244	38,790	46,113	26,008	-	43,927
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.6	0	4.4	0	-	4.0
All Protestants (50.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.7	24.8	55.9	13.8	5.5	61.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	938	1,162	914	1,274	0	0	1,133
	Average household income (dollars)	35,544	38,172	34,722	39,708	22,077	-	38,855
	Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.2	0	0	3.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.8	0	4.0	0	-	4.0
All other religions (9.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.2	24.8	56.3	15.1	3.7	60.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,352	1,665	428	2,156	0	0	1,981
	Average household income (dollars)	41,028	42,208	40,576	42,927	-	-	42,742
	Average percentage of household income given	3.2	4.0	1.0	5.2	0	0	4.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.0	0	4.4	0	-	4.2
Marital status								
Married (67.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	80.9	25.7	55.2	13.0	6.0	61.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	930	1,149	811	1,313	0	0	1,153
	Average household income (dollars)	40,749	43,734	40,514	45,247	25,057	33,279	44,066
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.9	0	0	2.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	2.8	0	4.1	0	2.5	4.0
Single (15.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.8	24.4	39.4	27.8	8.4	47.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	482	755	343	1,010	0	0	801
	Average household income (dollars)	36,202	39,954	37,965	41,189	26,377	-	40,975
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.3	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.1	0	3.3	0	-	3.6
Divorced, separated, or widowed (15.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	74.4	32.5	41.9	20.0	5.6	47.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	428	575	266	796	0	0	685
	Average household income (dollars)	22,246	24,519	22,222	26,296	15,137	-	25,242
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.5	1.3	3.1	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.7	0	4.8	0	-	4.5

* See Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.5
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
All respondents								
(10.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.8	29.2	31.7	32.9	6.3	37.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	397	653	312	935	0	0	766
	Average household income (dollars)	25,780	29,647	26,553	32,519	19,750	19,632	30,380
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.8	0	0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.3	0	4.5	0	2.1	4.0
Age								
18–34 (43.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	53.0	22.0	31.0	37.7	9.3	40.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	189	356	–	–	0	0	334
	Average household income (dollars)	25,383	28,259	–	–	21,337	25,253	28,199
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	1.2	–	–	0	0	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	3.3	0	–	0	2.7	4.9
35–54 (34.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	69.5	32.9	36.6	28.6	1.9	38.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	737	1,060	–	1,664	0	0	1,575
	Average household income (dollars)	31,280	36,087	–	41,536	–	–	40,215
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	2.8	–	3.8	0	0	3.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.9	0	3.6	0	–	3.5
55 and over (22.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.0	37.6	25.4	30.1	6.8	32.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	273	434	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	18,155	20,939	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.0	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.8	1.2	0	–	0	–	–
Sex								
Male (46.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	56.9	28.3	28.7	36.7	6.3	35.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	471	828	318	1,246	0	0	1,005
	Average household income (dollars)	27,964	32,321	27,018	37,537	21,746	24,067	35,120
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	2.3	1.0	3.2	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.9	1.4	0	2.8	0	1.3	2.5
Female (53.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	64.2	29.9	34.3	29.5	6.2	40.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	334	521	308	699	0	0	579
	Average household income (dollars)	23,872	27,553	26,168	28,782	17,589	15,713	26,748
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.5	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	2.9	0	5.5	0	2.8	5.0

TABLE 2.5 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Household income								
Under $20,000 (46.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	49.1	25.9	23.1	43.5	7.4	30.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	193	394	–	–	0	0	401
	Average household income (dollars)	10,558	11,020	–	–	10,701	–	9,691
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	3.5	–	–	0	0	4.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.7	1.4	0	–	0	–	2.4
$20,000–$39,999 (32.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.2	31.1	35.0	28.1	5.7	40.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	306	462	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	28,535	28,183	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.6	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.8	3.8	0	–	0	–	–
$40,000 or more (19.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	81.0	34.6	46.4	14.5	4.5	50.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,021	1,261	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	57,833	58,853	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	2.1	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	1.9	0	–	0	–	–
Employment status								
Full time (53.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	65.5	29.9	35.6	28.5	6.0	41.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	503	768	333	1,110	0	0	935
	Average household income (dollars)	32,022	36,572	30,185	41,978	21,367	–	40,554
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.6	0	0	2.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.7	0	3.2	0	–	3.1
Part time (7.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	52.5	13.4	39.1	41.6	5.8	44.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	21,431	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.8	–	0	–	0	–	–
Not employed (36.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	53.6	31.4	22.1	39.2	7.2	29.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	168	314	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	17,148	17,826	–	–	18,035	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.8	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.8	1.2	0	–	0	–	–

TABLE 2.5 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
Religion								
Catholics (7.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	67.1	28.8	38.3	26.0	6.9	45.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	343	511	–	–	0	0	657
	Average household income (dollars)	28,949	35,152	–	–	–	–	38,077
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.5	–	–	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.9	0	–	0	–	2.8
All Protestants (82.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.7	29.6	31.1	33.8	5.5	36.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	422	695	336	1,012	0	0	842
	Average household income (dollars)	25,215	28,944	26,495	31,272	18,791	23,076	30,056
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	2.3	1.2	3.2	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.5	2.4	0	4.7	0	2.3	4.2
All other religions (4.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	77.5	36.0	41.4	5.1	17.4	58.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	429	554	–	–	0	0	505
	Average household income (dollars)	23,419	27,072	–	–	–	–	23,268
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	1.8	–	–	0	0	2.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.1	0	–	0	–	3.0
Marital status								
Married (43.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	65.7	31.7	34.0	28.2	6.1	40.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	556	847	353	1,257	0	0	1,051
	Average household income (dollars)	31,380	36,304	31,797	40,489	21,492	23,019	37,829
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	2.2	1.0	3.1	0	0	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.2	1.7	0	3.2	0	1.4	2.9
Single (31.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	52.7	27.0	25.7	42.6	4.7	30.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	144	273	195	345	0	0	291
	Average household income (dollars)	23,214	24,713	23,693	25,827	22,251	–	24,163
	Average percentage of household income given	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	0	0	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.6	1.1	0	2.3	0	–	2.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed (24.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.7	27.5	35.2	28.6	8.7	43.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	462	737	389	993	0	0	758
	Average household income (dollars)	19,283	22,660	19,592	25,053	12,102	–	23,760
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	3.3	2.3	3.8	0	0	3.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.5	5.7	0	10.1	0	–	8.0

* See Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.6
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
All respondents (6.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.2	34.5	27.7	29.4	8.4	36.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	297	478	453	507	0	0	385
	Average household income (dollars)	27,651	30,735	28,959	32,940	22,905	-	30,270
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	0	0	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.3	0	5.1	0	-	4.4
Age								
18–34 (48.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	44.0	21.8	22.1	44.3	11.8	33.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	224	510	-	-	0	0	171
	Average household income (dollars)	27,946	33,840	-	-	24,385	-	29,341
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	1.5	-	-	0	0	0.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	3.5	0	-	0	-	5.0
35–54 (35.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.7	44.2	35.5	15.1	5.2	40.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	420	527	397	-	0	0	596
	Average household income (dollars)	29,117	30,540	28,288	-	-	-	33,221
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	1.6	1.4	-	0	0	1.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	1.7	0	-	0	-	4.0
55 and over (15.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	78.9	51.2	27.7	15.7	5.3	33.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	257	326	-	-	0	0	-
	Average household income (dollars)	23,422	25,807	-	-	-	-	-
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.2	-	-	0	0	-
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.1	1.4	0	-	0	-	-
Sex								
Male (51.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.6	35.9	24.6	32.3	7.1	31.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	382	631	675	-	0	0	443
	Average household income (dollars)	26,519	29,062	26,064	-	23,181	-	30,417
	Average percentage of household income given	1.4	2.2	2.7	-	0	0	1.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.6	0.9	0	-	0	-	2.0
Female (48.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.9	32.9	30.9	26.3	9.8	40.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	211	330	220	449	0	0	336
	Average household income (dollars)	28,853	32,418	32,284	32,562	-	-	30,148
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0	0	1.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	3.5	0	7.2	0	-	6.1

TABLE 2.6 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Household income								
Under $20,000 (42.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	51.2	29.8	21.4	40.7	8.1	29.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	218	426	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	11,438	12,401	–	–	10,705	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	3.4	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.7	0	–	0	–	–
$20,000–$39,999 (35.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.8	35.8	27.0	25.7	11.5	38.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	259	413	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	28,362	28,782	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.4	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.7	0	–	0	–	–
$40,000 or more (21.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	82.2	41.1	41.1	13.3	4.6	45.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	484	589	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	58,491	55,731	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	1.0	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.3	0	–	0	–	0
Employment status								
Full time (54.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.5	35.4	28.1	28.0	8.5	36.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	333	525	625	407	0	0	310
	Average household income (dollars)	30,086	32,059	29,950	34,728	–	–	32,772
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.0	0	0	0.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.8	1.0	0	2.2	0	–	2.3
Part time (9.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.5	16.7	59.8	21.4	2.1	61.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	469	613	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	24,787	29,168	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.9	2.1	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	7.3	9.5	0	–	0	–	0
Not employed (34.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	54.4	36.6	17.7	35.1	10.6	28.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	162	298	251	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	23,914	27,843	26,580	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	1.1	0.9	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	2.1	0	–	0	–	0

TABLE 2.6 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Religion								
Catholics (72.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.7	37.4	25.3	28.2	9.1	34.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	289	461	421	520	0	0	377
	Average household income (dollars)	25,496	30,156	27,672	33,819	17,957	–	29,334
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	0	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	1.8	0	4.5	0	–	3.9
All Protestants (19.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	65.5	29.5	36.0	27.8	6.6	42.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	35,172	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	–	0	–	0	–	–
All other religions (3.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	92.6	32.5	60.1	7.4	0.0	60.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	35,277	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	2.7	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	–	0	–	0	–	–
Marital status								
Married (54.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	70.2	37.6	32.25	22.1	7.7	40.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	430	613	650	570	0	0	456
	Average household income (dollars)	28,892	30,350	28,827	32,100	25,028	–	31,051
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.8	0	0	1.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	2.4	0	5.1	0	–	4.6
Single (25.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	50.7	33.8	16.9	45.7	3.6	20.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	29,075	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.3	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	–	0	–	0	–	–
Divorced, separated, or widowed (12.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.7	27.2	30.5	25.3	17.0	47.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	18,091	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.1	–	0	–	0	–	–

* See Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.7
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANT GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)			Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
		All Households	All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	All Volunteers
All respondents (7.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.4	38.5	23.9	31.6	6.0	29.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	400	641	490	903	0	0	694
	Average household income (dollars)	34,358	39,136	34,535	46,594	26,234	–	42,320
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	2.1	0	5.4	0	–	5.3
Age								
18–34 (43.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	45.3	27.4	17.9	44.7	10.0	27.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	316	698	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	36,716	45,422	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	1.5	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.4	2.0	0	–	0	–	–
35–54 (35.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.0	46.8	32.2	20.0	1.0	33.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	561	710	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	37,431	40,530	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	1.8	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.6	1.8	0	–	0	–	–
55 and over (21.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	70.6	48.0	22.6	23.8	5.6	28.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	24,278	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.8	–	0	–	0	–	–
Sex								
Male (53.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.3	32.6	24.7	36.0	6.8	31.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	462	806	698	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	34,889	38,253	33,536	–	- –	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	2.1	2.1	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.9	1.1	0	–	0	–	–
Female (46.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	68.4	45.4	23.0	26.5	5.1	28.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	319	467	309	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	33,761	39,990	35,357	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	1.2	0.9	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.1	2.8	0	–	0	–	–

TABLE 2.7 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANT GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
Race								
White (76.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	62.1	37.7	24.4	30.3	7.7	32.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	413	665	464	–	0	0	717
	Average household income (dollars)	31,475	36,785	30,776	–	21,559	–	41,053
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	1.8	1.5	–	0	0	1.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.2	0	–	0	–	5.5
Non–white (23.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.6	41.5	22.2	35.8	0.5	22.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	43,707	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.0	–	0	–	0	–	–
Black (7.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	69.1	36.9	32.2	29.2	1.6	33.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	36,011	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	–	0	–	0	–	–
Hispanic (32.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	58.5	40.9	17.7	36.7	4.7	22.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	283	484	523	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	23,318	26,771	25,089	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.9	2.3	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.2	1.7	0	–	0	–	–
Household income								
Under $20,000 (35.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	53.3	39.3	14.0	39.4	7.3	21.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	224	421	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	12,013	11,654	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	3.5	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.7	2.3	0	–	0	–	–
$20,000–$39,999 (29.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.0	37.1	19.8	32.3	10.7	30.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	29,985	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.9	–	0	–	0	–	–

TABLE 2.7 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANT GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
$40,000 or more (33.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	79.9	41.0	38.9	19.4	0.6	39.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	751	940	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	62,044	64,522	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	1.5	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	2.7	0	–	0	–	–
Employment status								
Full time (58.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	67.1	44.7	22.3	28.1	4.9	27.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	472	704	566	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	40,939	44,658	40,394	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.6	1.4	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.0	1.2	0	–	0	–	–
Part time (5.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	96.8	18.4	78.5	3.2	0.0	78.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	29,254	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	7.8	–	0	–	0	–	–
Not employed (35.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	48.6	30.5	18.1	42.4	8.9	27.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	261	537	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	24,070	28,957	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	1.9	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	3.0	0	–	0	–	–
Religion								
Catholics (46.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	64.6	43.4	21.2	30.9	4.5	25.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	335	518	373	–	0	0	–
	Average household Income (dollars)	30,187	35,901	29,387	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	1.4	1.2	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	1.7	0	–	0	–	–
All Protestants (27.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	76.6	46.2	30.4	20.0	3.4	33.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household Income (dollars)	37,294	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.0	–	0	–	0	–	–

TABLE 2.7 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANT GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		All Households	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		All Volunteers
			All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer	
All other religions (15.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	41.9	25.3	16.6	54.1	4.0	20.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	43,474	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.6	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.6	–	0	–	0	–	–
Marital status								
Married (60.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	63.7	33.7	30.0	30.0	6.2	36.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	547	858	797	–	0	0	752
	Average household income (dollars)	36,587	43,195	37,790	–	–	–	45,819
	Average percentage of household income given	1.5	2.0	2.1	–	0	0	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	2.3	0	–	0	–	5.2
Single (25.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.5	40.2	17.3	38.6	3.9	21.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	39,984	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.3	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	–	0	–	0	–	–
Divorced, separated, or widowed (13.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	66.8	56.3	10.5	25.0	8.2	18.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average household income (dollars)	15,615	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.2	–	–	–	0	0	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	0.5	–	0	–	0	–	–

* See Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.8
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
All respondents (53.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	32.7	67.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,242	795	1,459
	Average household income (dollars)	39,121	33,769	41,741
	Average percentage of household income given	3.2	2.3	3.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	0	4.3
Age				
25–34 (21.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	22.8	77.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,234	707	1,391
	Average household income (dollars)	40,741	41,112	40,626
	Average percentage of household income given	2.9	1.6	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.0	0	3.8
35–44 (20.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	24.9	75.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,203	572	1,425
	Average household income (dollars)	42,557	38,174	44,007
	Average percentage of household income given	2.8	1.5	3.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.6	0	4.9
45–54 (13.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	28.6	71.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,364	603	1,686
	Average household income (dollars)	49,470	43,883	51,709
	Average percentage of household income given	2.8	1.5	3.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	0	4.0
55–64 (16.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	37.2	62.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,708	982	2,141
	Average household income (dollars)	40,523	34,760	43,995
	Average percentage of household income given	4.3	2.7	5.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.2	0	3.6
65 and over (20.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	50.4	49.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,067	1,037	1,098
	Average household income (dollars)	24,285	21,645	26,975
	Average percentage of household income given	4.5	4.7	4.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	0	4.6
18–24 (7.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	33.6	66.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	681	–	815
	Average household income (dollars)	42,898	–	43,498
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	–	1.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.4	0	5.1

TABLE 2.8 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Sex				
Male (46.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	34.1	65.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,679	1,035	2,009
	Average household income (dollars)	40,933	35,580	43,695
	Average percentage of household income given	4.1	2.9	4.77
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	0	3.7
Female (53.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	31.6	68.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	839	558	969
	Average household income (dollars)	37,544	32,085	40,095
	Average percentage of household income given	2.2	1.7	2.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.2	0	4.7
Race				
White (89.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	30.9	69.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,298	874	1,487
	Average household income (dollars)	40,125	34,940	42,457
	Average percentage of household income given	3.2	2.5	3.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.0	0	4.4
Non-white (10.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	48.3	51.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	832	396	1,215
	Average household income (dollars)	31,213	27,584	34,625
	Average percentage of household income given	2.6	1.4	3.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	0	3.7
Black (8.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	46.6	53.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	771	366	1,092
	Average household income (dollars)	29,367	25,098	33,114
	Average percentage of household income given	2.6	1.4	3.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.9	0	3.6
Hispanic (5.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	54.0	46.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	499	462	541
	Average household income (dollars)	28,544	25,653	31,921
	Average percentage of household income given	1.7	1.8	1.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	0	5.2

TABLE 2.8 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Household income				
Under $10,000 (8.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	50.2	49.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	507	613	407
	Average household income (dollars)	6,947	6,929	6,965
	Average percentage of household income given	7.2	8.6	5.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	1.3	0	2.5
$10,000–$19,999 (15.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	48.5	51.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	565	355	749
	Average household income (dollars)	14,961	14,475	15,418
	Average percentage of household income given	3.8	2.4	4.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.5	0	4.9
$20,000–$29,999 (19.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	32.0	68.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	861	375	1,085
	Average household income (dollars)	24,753	24,659	24,798
	Average percentage of household income given	3.5	1.5	4.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.1	0	4.5
$30,000–$39,999 (15.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	27.1	72.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,186	1,103	1,218
	Average household income (dollars)	34,762	34,762	34,762
	Average percentage of household income given	3.4	3.2	3.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.8	0	5.2
$40,000–$49,999 (12.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	26.1	73.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,077	643	1,254
	Average household income (dollars)	45,000	45,000	45,000
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	1.4	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.3	0	4.4
$50,000–$59,999 (8.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	22.4	77.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,159	425	1,369
	Average household income (dollars)	55,000	55,000	55,000
	Average percentage of household income given	2.1	0.8	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	0	3.8
$60,000–$74,999 (9.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	32.1	67.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,578	976	1,872
	Average household income (dollars)	67,500	67,500	67,500
	Average percentage of household income given	2.3	2.8	2.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	0	3.8

TABLE 2.8 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
$75,000 and over (9.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	23.2	76.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	4,000	3,767	4,065
	Average household income (dollars)	92,134	92,365	92,064
	Average percentage of household income given	4.3	4.1	4.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.4	0	4.4
Employment status				
Full-time (49.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	30.2	69.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,543	940	1,811
	Average household income (dollars)	45,139	42,350	46,340
	Average percentage of household income given	3.4	2.2	3.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	0	3.7
Part-time (12.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	13.9	86.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,025	–	1,121
	Average household income (dollars)	43,653	–	45,638
	Average percentage of household income given	2.4	–	2.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	4.4	0	5.1
Not employed (36.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	43.5	56.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	900	694	1,051
	Average household income (dollars)	29,420	25,882	32,194
	Average percentage of household income given	3.1	2.7	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.6	0	4.6
Occupation				
Professional, manager, owner of business (25.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	20.1	79.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	2,029	1,573	2,149
	Average household income (dollars)	53,471	49,206	54,541
	Average percentage of household income given	3.8	3.1	4.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.1	0	3.9
Skilled, semi-skilled (16.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	35.6	64.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,191	718	1,472
	Average household income (dollars)	37,667	38,786	37,039
	Average percentage of household income given	3.1	1.9	3.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.4	0	3.7

TABLE 2.8 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Clerical, sales, service (19.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	27.9	72.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	839	399	1,013
	Average household income (dollars)	39,754	38,506	40,236
	Average percentage of household income given	0.4	1.0	2.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.2	0	4.4
Retired (17.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	52.1	47.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	758	497	1,044
	Average household income (dollars)	22,081	19,470	24,926
	Average percentage of household income given	3.5	2.5	4.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	0	4.8
Religion				
Catholics (30.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	39.8	60.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	724	456	903
	Average household income (dollars)	41,401	35,538	45,292
	Average percentage of household income given	1.8	1.3	2.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	0	4.9
All Protestants (56.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	30.1	69.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,425	1,118	1,560
	Average household income (dollars)	37,872	32,394	40,240
	Average percentage of household income given	3.7	3.3	3.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.9	0	4.1
All other religions (10.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	27.2	72.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	2,056	399	2,486
	Average household income (dollars)	39,059	32,837	41,392
	Average percentage of household income given	5.6	1.3	6.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.4	0	4.6
Marital status				
Married (72.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	30.7	69.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	1,387	997	1,562
	Average household income (dollars)	43,151	38,070	45,422
	Average percentage of household income given	3.2	2.5	3.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.0	0	4.3

TABLE 2.8 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS[*]

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Single (12.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	36.8	63.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	961	405	1,294
	Average household income (dollars)	34,425	31,606	36,069
	Average percentage of household income given	2.7	1.4	3.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	2.3	0	3.7
Divorced, separated or widowed (14.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	38.6	61.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	765	351	1,015
	Average household income (dollars)	23,212	18,390	26,237
	Average percentage of household income given	3.4	1.9	4.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per week	3.1	0	5.0

[*] This group includes respondents who may have contributed and volunteered to other charities than religion. Also see Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.3
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO DID NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
All respondents				
(21.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	44.3	55.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	343	261	410
	Average household income (dollars)	39,937	38,923	40,745
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	0.6	1.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.2	0	3.9
Age				
18–34				
(39.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	40.7	59.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	253	228	271
	Average household income (dollars)	41,592	45,414	38,957
	Average percentage of household income given	0.6	0.5	0.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.5	0	4.2
35–54	Percentage of respondents	100	40.6	59.4
(40.1)	Average household contribution (dollars)	478	317	580
	Average household income (dollars)	43,336	39,752	45,799
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	0.8	1.3
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.1	0	3.5
55 and over	Percentage of respondents	100	58.6	41.3
(20.2)	Average household contribution (dollars)	239	234	–
	Average household income (dollars)	29,887	28,726	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	0.8	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.7	0	–
Sex				
Male	Percentage of respondents	100	40.6	47.6
(47.2)	Average household contribution (dollars)	388	368	402
	Average household income (dollars)	42,651	43,129	42,323
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	0.8	0.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.8	0	3.1
Female	Percentage of respondents	100	59.3	52.4
(52.8)	Average household contribution (dollars)	300	180	420
	Average household income (dollars)	37,505	35,694	39,147
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	0.5	1.0
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.4	0	4.5

TABLE 2.9 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO DID NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Race				
White (90.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	43.2	56.8
	Average household contribution (dollars)	339	250	408
	Average household income (dollars)	40,621	39,358	41,583
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	0.6	0.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.9	0	3.4
Non–white (8.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	57.5	42.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	386	–	–
	Average household income (dollars)	33,654	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	–	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	3.0	0	0
Black (7.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	52.0	48.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	319	–	–
	Average household income (dollars)	30,453	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	–	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	3.5	0	–
Hispanic (4.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	60.0	40.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	407	–	–
	Average household income (dollars)	37,949	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	–	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.9	0	–
Household income				
Under $20,000 (33.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	54.3	45.7
	Average household contribution (dollars)	189	97	–
	Average household income (dollars)	12,173	11,036	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.6	0.9	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.3	0	–
$20,000–$39,999 (38.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	40.1	60.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	335	207	425
	Average household income (dollars)	29,865	29,942	29,813
	Average percentage of household income given	1.1	0.7	1.4
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	3.1	0	5.2

TABLE 2.9 (cont.)

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO DID NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
$40,000 and over (28.1)	Percentage of respondents	100	43.1	56.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	428	413	439
	Average household income (dollars)	65,808	67,212	64,745
	Average percentage of household income given	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.7	0	3.0
Employment status				
Full-time (57.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	44.0	56.0
	Average household contribution (dollars)	380	343	410
	Average household income (dollars)	45,942	44,669	46,947
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	0.7	0.8
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.6	0	2.8
Part-time (10.5)	Percentage of respondents	100	35.7	64.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	160	–	–
	Average household income (dollars)	37,073	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.4	–	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	4.4	0	–
Not employed (28.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	49.7	50.3
	Average household contribution (dollars)	207	171	242
	Average household income (dollars)	29,389	29,317	29,460
	Average percentage of household income given	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.8	0	3.5
Occupation				
Professional, manager, owner of business (30.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	34.5	65.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	580	4438	658
	Average household income (dollars)	54,515	59,055	52,099
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	0.7	1.2
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.7	0	4.1
Skilled, semi-skilled (17.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	45.9	54.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	174	–	185
	Average household income (dollars)	37,505	–	37,326
	Average percentage of household income given	0.4	–	0.5
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	0.9	0	1.7

TABLE 2.9 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO DID NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Clerical, sales, service (19.6)	Percentage of respondents	100	47.5	52.5
	Average household contribution (dollars)	316	–	329
	Average household income (dollars)	34,013	–	36,511
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	–	0.9
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.8	0	3.4
Retired (9.0)	Percentage of respondents	100	54.8	45.2
	Average household contribution (dollars)	171	–	–
	Average household income (dollars)	23,342	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	0.8	–	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.3	0	–
Religion				
Catholics (20.9)	Percentage of respondents	100	51.1	48.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	464	318	597
	Average household income (dollars)	43,452	38,490	48,642
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	0.8	1.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.1	0	2.3
All Protestants (50.7)	Percentage of respondents	100	43.1	56.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	209	183	228
	Average household income (dollars)	34,925	35,755	34,297
	Average percentage of household income given	0.6	0.5	0.7
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.3	0	4.1
All other religions (10.8)	Percentage of respondents	100	38.9	61.1
	Average household contribution (dollars)	657	–	–
	Average household income (dollars)	46,544	–	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.3	–	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	3.3	0	–
Marital status				
Married (61.3)	Percentage of respondents	100	40.6	59.4
	Average household contribution (dollars)	404	316	471
	Average household income (dollars)	43,467	43,478	43,459
	Average percentage of household income given	0.9	0.7	1.1
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	2.0	0	3.3

TABLE 2.9 (cont.)
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GIVERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO DID NOT CONTRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS*

Demographic Characteristic of Respondent (Percentage of Total Sample)		Contributing Households		
		All	Respondent not a Volunteer	Respondent a Volunteer
Single (19.2)	Percentage of respondents	100	46.4	53.6
	Average household contribution (dollars)	243	–	277
	Average household income (dollars)	42,838	–	43,957
	Average percentage of household income given	0.5	–	0.6
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	1.8	0	3.4
Divorced, separated or widowed (19.4)	Percentage of respondents	100	54.1	45.9
	Average household contribution (dollars)	242	167	–
	Average household income (dollars)	25,812	25,786	–
	Average percentage of household income given	1.0	0.7	–
	Average hours respondent volunteered per wee	3.0	0	–

* See Table 2.1.

CHAPTER THREE

MOTIVATIONS FOR GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

Identifying the demographic characteristics of givers and volunteers is a useful first step to understanding the prevalence of charitable behavior in particular groups. The second step is to determine why people give and volunteer. Several new questions, as well as several questions used in previous surveys, were included in this survey to try to examine both what motivates people to give and volunteer and how the stated motives of people relate to their actual giving and volunteering behavior. As more basic research is done on motivations, future surveys will include new questions, as well as repeating certain core questions.

Personal Motives for Giving and Volunteering

Respondents were given a series of questions relating to their giving and volunteering and asked if these were major or minor motives or not a motive at all. **Table 3.1** lists the responses to these questions. The major personal motive for giving and volunteering reported by the largest proportion of respondents (53 percent) was that they felt that those with more should help those who had less. The second most common response (50 percent) was that they gained a feeling of personal satisfaction from giving and volunteering. The third most common response (43 percent) was that such behavior met their religious beliefs or commitment. Respondents gave many additional reasons, however, including that their giving and volunteering insured the continuation of activities or institutions that they or their family benefited from (32 percent); that they wanted to give back to society some of the benefits they derived from it (30 percent); or they wanted to serve as an example to others (26 percent). To a lesser extent, people were motivated by being asked to give and volunteer by a friend or business associate (23 percent); to fulfill a business or community responsibility (18 percent); to create a remembrance for themselves or their family (14 percent); by being encouraged by their employer (10 percent); or by tax considerations (6 percent).

Clearly, there are multiple reasons for giving and volunteering, but primary among those are assisting those who are less fortunate, gaining a sense of personal satisfaction, and acting on one's religious beliefs or commitments. To a lesser extent, people are motivated to give and volunteer by family concerns, their responsibility to society, and by friends and business associates.

Relationship Between Personal Motivations and Charitable Behavior

Table 3.2 provides a summary of the percentage of respondents who gave and volunteered based upon their responses relating to their motives for giving and volunteering. The results reveal that in most cases, having a motive, whether major or minor, increases the proportion of respondents who give and volunteer. The proportion of respondents who reported that a particular motive was a major reason for their giving and volunteering, with the exception of being encouraged by an employer, or a creating a remembrance for oneself or one's family, was higher than the national rate of 75 percent of respondents who reported household contributions. Among those reporting household contributions, the groups that had the highest percentage of contributors by motive were: meeting religious beliefs or commitments (88 percent); insuring the continuation of activities or institutions benefiting oneself or one's family (86 percent); giving back to society (83 percent); helping those with less (83 percent); gaining a sense of personal satisfaction (81 percent); and being asked by a business associate or a friend to contribute or volunteer (80 percent). While the proportion of respondents reporting other motives as major led to a higher percentage of contributors, creating a remembrance for one's family was similar to the national average (75 percent), and being encouraged by an employer (71 percent) was lower than the national average.

The proportion of respondents who volunteered by major motive showed a similar pattern to contributors. Volunteer participation was highest among those who reported the following major motives: giving back to society (69 percent); being asked to contribute by a business associate or friend (67 percent); meeting religious beliefs (65 percent); insuring the continuation of activities or institutions benefiting oneself or one's family (64 percent); serving as an example for others (62 percent); helping those with less (62 percent); gaining personal satisfaction (60 percent); and fulfilling a business or community obligation (58 percent). All respondents listing these motives volunteered at rates higher than the national average for volunteering (54 percent). However, those respondents who gave creating a remembrance of one's family, tax considerations, or being encouraged by an employer volunteered at rates well below the national average.

The proportion of respondents listing various motives as minor, for the most part, contributed at higher or about the same as the national average for both giving and volunteering, although in most cases, the participation rate was not as high as those who listed a motive as major. That group of respondents who reported the following group of motives as minor had a higher proportion of contributors and, in most cases, volunteers than the respondents who reported these motives as major: serving as an example to others (81 percent contributed and 63 percent volunteered); being asked to contribute (81 percent contributed, and 61 percent volunteered); fulfilling a business or community obligation (80 percent contributed and 59 percent volunteered); tax considerations (82 percent contributed and 64 percent volunteered); and being encouraged by an employer (78 percent contributed and 60 percent volunteered). In one case, where respondents reported meeting religious beliefs as a minor motive, the percentage reporting household contributions (74 percent) and volunteering (51 percent) was below the national average.

In the majority of cases, those respondents reporting that particular reasons were not motives at all gave and volunteered below the national average. The exceptions were those who reported that creating a remembrance for themselves or their family was not a motive: they gave (75 percent) and volunteered (55 percent) at or slightly above the national rate. That group of respondents who reported that being encouraged by an employer was not important also gave (75 percent) and volunteered at the national rate (54 percent).

Respondents' charitable giving as a percentage of household income and their volunteering was measured against their motives for giving and volunteering, as shown in **Table 3.3**. With few exceptions, those households where respondents reported a motive as major, but contributed only, gave at or less than the national average for that group (1.6 percent). The exceptions were those respondents who reported meeting religious beliefs and gave an average of 3.0 percent of household income; feeling that those who have more should help those with less (2.0 percent), and serving as an example to others (1.9 percent). In most cases, however, the proportion of respondents reporting that they contributed only were at or below the national average of households that contributed only (27 percent). The exceptions were those who reported major motives of tax considerations where 40 percent of the respondents reported that their household contributed only: creating a remembrance for family (33 percent) and being encouraged by an employer (32 percent). However, the average household contributions for these groups was well below the national average. These same three groups were also significantly below the national average for households that both contributed and had a volunteer (48 percent).

With the exception of the three groups just mentioned, all respondents listing a motive as major reported a higher percentage of contributing households with a volunteer than the national average. Those significantly above the national average reported the following major motives: giving back to society (61 percent); meeting religious beliefs (60 percent); being asked to contribute by a friend or business associate (60 percent); insuring the continuation of activities and institutions benefiting oneself or one's family (59 percent); serving as an example to others (54 percent); helping those with less (53 percent); gaining personal satisfaction (53 percent); and fulfilling a business or community obligation (52 percent). Most of these groups gave a lower percentage of household income than the national average (2.9 percent). The exceptions by major motive were: religious beliefs (3.9 percent); tax considerations (3.8 percent); insuring the continuation of activities and institutions benefiting oneself or one's family (3.6 percent); giving back to society (3.4 percent); and helping those with less (3.1 percent).

In all cases except one, those reporting motives as minor and reporting household contributions only gave a lower percentage of household income than the national average (1.6 percent). The exception was that group of respondents who reported that giving back to society was a minor motive. They gave an average household contribution of 2.2 percent. With the exception of those groups that reported helping those with less and religious beliefs were minor personal motives, all other groups that listed motives as minor had a higher proportion of contributing households with a volunteer than the national average. Those with the highest percentages by motives were: tax considerations (61 percent); serving as an example to others (57 percent); being asked to contribute and volunteer by a friend or business associate (55 percent); being encouraged by an employer (55 percent); fulfilling a business or community obligation (53 percent); insuring the continuation of activities and institutions benefiting oneself or one's family (52 percent); and giving back to society (51 percent). However, only one group gave an average percentage of household income above the national average (2.9 percent). Those respondents who reported that being asked by a friend or business associate was a minor motive gave 3.2 percent of their household income.

Among those respondents reporting that certain reasons were not motives for their giving and volunteering, certain interesting patterns emerged. Among those groups whose households contributed only, most gave an average percentage of household income higher than the national average (1.6 percent). The two exceptions were those groups that reported that the following were not motives: meeting religious beliefs (0.8 percent), and helping those with less (1.0 percent). Those respondents who reported that creating a family remembrance was not a motive were the only group that reported both contributing and volunteering (49 percent) at a rate slightly higher than the national average (48 percent). For most of the groups listing reasons as not motives the proportion of households reporting both contributing and volunteering was significantly below the national average. Those groups whose contributions as a percentage of household income were higher than the national average reported the following reasons for giving and volunteering were not motives: gaining a sense of personal satisfaction (4.4 percent); fulfilling a business or community obligation (3.4 percent); creating a remembrance for family (3.1 percent); being encouraged by an employer (3.1 percent), and being asked to contribute (2.9 percent). In some instances, those who responded that these reasons were not motives gave more as a percentage of income than those respondents who stated the same reasons as major or minor motives. For the most part, it was because a significant majority of total respondents reported that those were not motives, and only a small percentage of respondents reported that these reasons were major.

Personal Goals to Accomplish with Giving and Volunteering

Respondents were asked what major goals they wanted to accomplish from their donating and volunteering, as shown in **Table 3.4**. Over half of all respondents reported that their major goals for giving and volunteering were finding cures for diseases (56 percent), and increasing opportunities for others (53 percent). Nearly half of respondents reported that protecting the natural environment (49 percent), enhancing the moral basis of society (47 percent), or teaching people to be more self-sufficient (45 percent) were major goals. To a lesser extent, respondents reported that helping organizations that work at the grass roots level (41 percent); keeping taxes or costs down (41 percent); making good use of their free time (40 percent); helping individuals meet their material needs (39 percent); improving the cultural life of the community (38 percent); promoting global peace (37 percent); or changing the way society works (31 percent) were major goals. Another 28 percent of respondents chose improving or learning new skills, and 21 percent reported that helping them to obtain job experience as major goals for their giving and volunteering. Clearly, the primary goals that a majority of respondents reported were altruistic in nature: curing diseases; providing opportunities for others; protecting the environment; enhancing the moral basis of society; and assisting people to become self-sufficient. At the bottom of the scale were more self-interested goals, such as learning new skills or getting job experience. They were considered as not goals at all by nearly half or more than half of the respondents.

Relationship Between Personal Goals for Giving and Volunteering and Charitable Behavior

Table 3.5 provides a display of these goals for giving and volunteering and the respondents' actual behavior. It is clear that for most major and minor goals people give and volunteer in higher proportions than the national average. For the most part, when respondents reported that a reason was not a goal at all for their giving and volunteering, they gave and volunteered well below the national average. However, certain major goals lead to more giving and volunteering than others. The highest proportion of contributors, and in most cases the highest proportion of volunteers by goals, were increasing opportunities for others (83 percent); improving the cultural life of the community (83 percent); helping individuals meet their material needs (83 percent); enhancing the moral basis of society (83 percent); helping organizations at the grass roots level (81 percent); and teaching people to be more self-sufficient (80 percent). Only three of these were among the top five major goals for giving and volunteering, as reported by the percentage of respondents on **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.6 compares goals for giving and volunteering with the percentage of household income given by contributors and contributing households with a volunteer. Those respondents who reported the following major goals had a higher proportion of contributing households with a volunteer than the national average (48 percent) and also gave a higher percentage of their household income than the national average (2.9 percent): enhancing the moral basis of society (57 percent gave an average of 3.3 percent of their household income); making good use of their time (55 percent gave 3.3 percent of their household income); teaching people to be self-sufficient (53 percent gave 3.2 percent of their household income); helping individuals meet their material needs (54 percent gave 3.1 percent of their household income); improving the cultural life of the community (55 percent gave 3.0 percent of their household income); and helping change the way society works (53 percent gave 3.0 of their household income).

While most of the groups who chose these goals as a minor consideration had a higher proportion of households that both gave and volunteered than the national average, household contributions as a percentage of household income were below the national average. Among those respondents who reported that the reasons for giving and volunteering were not goals, all of those groups had a lower proportion than the national average of households that contributed and had a volunteer with the exception of helping them to obtain job experience which equaled the national rate of 48 percent. However, a few of those groups with these characteristics gave at levels higher than the national average. Those groups reporting the following reasons were not goals for their giving and volunteering and who gave 3 percent or more of their household income to charity were: finding cures for diseases, protecting the national environment, increasing opportunities for others, keeping taxes and costs down, improving or learning new skills, helping organizations at the grass roots level, helping them obtain job experience, improving the cultural life of the community, and helping individuals meet their material needs. These findings suggest that these small groups of respondents who list a reason as not a goal for giving and yet are as generous or more generous than those who list those same goals as major or minor could be highly motivated by other personal goals.

Background Influences on Giving and Volunteering

Respondents were asked what major background influences affected their charitable giving and volunteering (**Table 3.7**). The three most common responses were personal values (64 percent), religious beliefs (51 percent), and parents' example (40 percent). To a lesser extent, respondents reported that having been helped in the past by others (31 percent), the impact of a personal or medical crisis (29 percent), or their social or political philosophy (22 percent) had a major influence on their contributing and volunteering.

Relationship Between Background Influences on Giving and Volunteering and Charitable Behavior

When background influences were compared with participation in giving and volunteering, some definite patterns of behavior emerge, as shown in **Table 3.8**. For the most part, those reporting any background influence gave and volunteered at much higher levels than the national average. Those who reported various background influences as minor, gave and volunteered to a lesser extent. Those who reported that various background factors had no influence at all gave and volunteered well below the national average.

Among the 64 percent of respondents who listed personal values as a major background influence for their charitable behavior, 82 percent contributed to charitable organizations and 64 percent volunteered. Among the 12 percent of respondents who reported that personal values did not influence their giving and volunteering, less than half gave (48 percent), and only one-fourth (25 percent) of these respondents volunteered. Of the 51 percent of respondents who reported that their religious beliefs were a major influence, 86 percent contributed and 64 percent volunteered. Of the 25 percent of respondents who reported that religious beliefs had no influence at all, 56 percent gave and 41 percent volunteered. Of the 40 percent of respondents who reported that their parents' example was an important background influence, 81 percent gave and 61 percent volunteered. Among the 35 percent of respondents who reported that their parents' example was not an influence 69 percent gave and 47 percent volunteered.

When actual charitable behavior was compared with those reporting the importance or lack of importance of background influences on their charitable behavior, another picture emerges in terms of level of generosity by major background influence, as shown in **Table 3.9**. Of the 51 percent of respondents who reported that religious beliefs were a major background influence on their charitable behavior, 59 percent reported household contributions and the respondent was a volunteer. This group gave an average of 3.7 percent of their household income.

While less than one-third of respondents reported that having been helped in the past by others was a major background influence, the 53 percent of this group who reported household giving and a volunteer were among the most generous: they gave 3.3 percent of their household income to charitable organizations. The 64 percent of respondents who reported that personal values and the 40 percent who reported their parents' example were major influences and who gave and volunteered also contributed over 3 percent of their household income to charitable causes.

In contrast, those who reported that the impact of a personal or medical crisis or their social or political philosophy were major background influences gave far less generously even in households with a volunteer. The 29 percent of total respondents who reported that a personal or medical crisis was a major background influence and who gave and volunteered (50 percent) contributed only 1.9 percent of their household income, which was well below the national average (2.9 percent). Those respondents (44 percent) who reported that a medical or personal crisis had no influence at all and who both gave and volunteered (46 percent) gave a much higher percentage of their household income to charity (3.6 percent). The 22 percent of respondents who reported that their social or political philosophy was a major background influence had the highest percentage of contributors (87 percent) and volunteers (71 percent), but a much lower level of generosity. This group also had the highest proportion of respondents who both gave and volunteered (64 percent) and the highest average household income ($49,505), but gave only 2.3 percent of their household income, well below the average for households with these characteristics. Similarly, those respondents (44 percent) who reported that their social and political philosophy had no influence at all and who both gave and volunteered (37 percent) gave a much higher percentage of their household income (3.5 percent).

Motivations and Background Influences

The findings reported by respondents relating to their personal motives for giving and volunteering, their personal goals to be accomplished from giving and volunteering, and the major background influences that affected their charitable behavior revealed that certain motives, goals, and influences lead to higher participation in giving and volunteering, but not necessarily higher generosity. In order to determine which motives, goals, and background influences do lead to higher generosity in giving, respondents were divided into high-level contributors, defined as those who contributed 3 percent or more of their household income; and those who were low-level givers, defined as those who contributed 1 percent or less of their household income to charity. Respondents were also grouped into high-level volunteers, defined as those who volunteered five hours or more per week; and low-level volunteers, defined as those who volunteered one hour or less per week. A third group of respondents was divided into those who were both high- or low-level givers and volunteers. These groups were then matched against the top three major personal motives, major personal goals to be accomplished from giving and volunteering, and major background influences reported by respondents in order to examine whether there were any major differences between generous or nongenerous contributors and volunteers.

Table 3.10 shows these major motives and goals for high- and low-level givers. Of the 75 percent of household contributors who provided income information, 24 percent were high-level givers and 49 percent were low-level givers. High-level givers clearly are distinguished by declaring that their motives and goals for giving and background influences are major. The personal motivations that are most likely to differentiate high-level from low-level contributors is meeting religious beliefs or commitments. Ninety percent reported this motive as major. When this goal was minor, only 7 percent of this group were high-level givers, and there were no high-level givers when religious commitment was reported as not a motive. The other two personal motives for giving -- helping those with less and gaining a sense of personal satisfaction -- were just as likely to be reported among high- and low-level givers whether they were reported as major, minor, or not a goal at all. In all cases, however, there was a significantly higher proportion of high-level givers among those respondents who reported a personal motive as major than among those who said that their motive was minor or not a goal at all.

Among personal goals for giving and volunteering, fewer differences among high- and low-level contributors emerged, except that a far higher proportion of high-level contributors were found among those reporting a goal as major than as minor or not a goal at all. Those who listed finding cures for diseases as a major goal were more likely to be low-level contributors (64 percent) than high-level contributors (49 percent). A somewhat higher proportion of generous contributors (76 percent) than low-level givers (59 percent) were found among those respondents who reported increasing opportunities for others was a major goal. The same pattern also occurred among those who reported enhancing the moral basis of society as a major goal: 69 percent were high-level givers, and 48 percent were low-level givers.

The two most important background influences that distinguished high- and low-level givers were personal values and religious beliefs. Ninety-two percent of generous givers reported personal values as a major background influence on their giving, compared with 6 percent among those who reported this influence as minor and 3 percent who reported no influence. Eighty-seven percent of generous contributors reported religious beliefs as a major background influence, compared with 7 percent who reported this influence as minor and 6 percent who reported no influence. While a somewhat higher proportion of generous givers (49 percent) reported their parents' example as a major background influence than low-level givers (38 percent), this background influence was far less likely to distinguish low- from high-level givers.

Table 3.11 summarizes the differences among personal motivations of high- and low-level volunteers. Of the 54 percent of volunteers who provided income information, 36 percent volunteered five hours per week in the month previous to the survey and 15 percent volunteered one hour or less. There is far less distinction among high- and low-level volunteers by personal motivation than among high- and low-level givers. Low-level volunteers are almost as likely to report motives as major or minor as are high-level volunteers. However, the pattern that a much higher proportion of volunteers who reported personal motives, goals, and background influences as major were high-level volunteers than those who reported these motivations as minor or not a goal or influence at all remained the same. The characteristic that most distinguishes generous from nongenerous volunteers was that 82 percent of high-level volunteers reported that personal values were a major background influence, compared with 64 percent of low-level volunteers.

There was only a small proportion of respondents that were both high-level givers and volunteers (12 percent of total contributors), as shown in **Table 3.12**. The major patterns remained the same: the highest proportion of generous givers and volunteers came from those respondents who listed personal motives, goals, and background influences as major. However, the characteristics that were most likely to distinguish between high- and low-level volunteers was that a much higher proportion of high-level givers and volunteers reported that meeting religious beliefs and motivations was a major personal motivation (84 percent), compared with low-level givers and volunteers (37 percent); and that religious beliefs were a major background influence (88 percent) in high-level givers and volunteers, compared with 46 percent in low-level givers and volunteers. To some extent, personal values were important influences in the high-level group (80 percent), compared with 67 percent in the low-level group as was enhancing the moral basis of society an important goal to accomplish in giving and volunteering for the high-level group (64 percent), compared with the low-level group (49 percent).

How People Came to Give

A common assumption is that people give only when they are asked. However, when contributors were asked how they came to give to the charities they reported giving to, they were as likely to respond that they decided to give on their own as to say that they gave when asked. **Table 3.13** summarizes the responses to this question. Not surprisingly, two-thirds of the respondents who gave to their churches or synagogues did so voluntarily as did 43 percent of contributors to recreation for adults. One-third or more of all contributors to education, human services, and private and community foundations also reported that they did so on their own. Being personally asked to give was particularly important for youth development organizations where 50 percent of contributors reported that as a reason for giving. More than one-third of contributors who gave to education, health, human services, private and community foundations, and public and societal benefit organizations reported that they were personally asked.

While responding to a letter asking for a donation was not given as a reason for giving by many contributors, a significant proportion of contributors to the environment (28 percent) and to health (20 percent) gave this as a reason. Responding to a request for giving from an ad was given as a reason by a small percentage of contributors. The highest proportion of contributors who cited responding to an ad were those who gave to the arts, culture and humanities (14 percent) and to international causes (14 percent). Contributors were unlikely to report that they gave to charities because of a telephone solicitation. The highest proportion of contributors who gave telephone solicitation as a reason were in health (10 percent); private and community foundations (10 percent); and public and societal benefit organizations (10 percent).

Essentially, people give because they want to give. The fact that so many respondents found their own charitable organizations to support indicates that there is a large capacity to give among Americans. However, for most types of charities giving is enhanced greatly because respondents are personally asked to give.

How Regularly People Give

Contributors were asked whether they gave regularly to the charities to which they donated. **Table 3.14** shows that more than half of contributors to all kinds of charities reported giving regularly, except contributors to recreation for adults (47 percent); to public and societal causes (41 percent); international organizations (38 percent); and community and private foundations (30 percent). The proportion of givers who gave regularly was highest in religion (88 percent), followed by contributors to human services (61 percent), and to health (60 percent). Although contributors reported regular support, religious organizations were the only charities that more than half of the respondents said they had contributed to in the past year.

Why Respondents Stop Giving to Organizations

In order to explore the reasons people stop giving to organizations, respondents were asked a series of questions. Respondents were asked first whether they had stopped giving to any organizations in the past year, as shown in **Table 3.15**. Only 12 percent responded that they had stopped giving to an organization in the past year. The proportion of respondents who reported that they had stopped giving to an organization was highest among males (13 percent); whites (13 percent); those between the ages of 35 and 44 (17 percent); those between the ages of 55 and 64 (16 percent); those with household incomes of $100,000 or more (20 percent); and those who were married (14 percent).

The next question respondents were asked was what type of organization they stopped giving to, as shown in **Table 3.16**. From the 12 percent of respondents who reported that they had stopped giving to an organization, the highest percentage reported that they had stopped giving to a health organization (29 percent); a human services organization (19 percent); a religious organization (17 percent); or an organization in the public or societal benefit area (11 percent). A much smaller percentage of respondents reported that they had stopped giving to all other types of charitable organizations.

Finally, this group of respondents were asked why they had stopped giving to an organization (**Table 3.17**). While most respondents cited various reasons (24 percent), the most common similar response for their not giving to organizations was misuse of funds (18 percent); lack of money (17 percent); or lack of trust in the organization (12 percent). A much smaller percentage reported that they stopped giving to an organization because they disagreed with the organization's cause (9 percent), or that the organization had poor fund-raising tactics (8 percent), or that they gave to another organization (8 percent). While only a small percentage of respondents (12 percent of total respondents) reported that they had stopped giving, their reasons other than lack of money reveal that they will stop giving to an organization if they do perceive that it has misused funds or they have lost trust in an organization.

Why People Give to Organizations for the First Time

Respondents were asked a series of questions to explore how and why they gave to organizations they had not given to in the past. Nearly 19 percent of respondents reported that they had given to an organization for the first time in the past year (**Table 3.18**). Those respondents most likely to report contributing to an organization for the first time were whites (20 percent); between the ages of 35 and 44 (25 percent); or between the ages of 25 and 34 (24 percent); and with average household incomes between $75,000 and $99,000 (43 percent).

The types of organizations these 19 percent of respondents were most likely to contribute to were health organizations (25 percent); human services organizations (23 percent); environmental organizations (13 percent); and religious organizations (10 percent), as shown in **Table 3.19. Table 3.20** provides a summary of the most common reasons these respondents gave for contributing to these organizations, including receiving a letter asking them to give (30 percent); being asked to give by someone they know well (23 percent); receiving a phone call asking them to give (17 percent); being asked to give by someone at the door (14 percent); being asked to give at work (13 percent); or having read or heard a news story (12 percent). A much smaller percentage reported that they were asked to give by clergy (9 percent); or read a newspaper or magazine article asking them to give (8 percent); or seeing a television commercial asking them to give (6 percent); or being asked to give in a telethon or radiothon (5 percent). Another 12 percent of respondents had other reasons, and 5 percent responded that they did not know why they started to give to an organization they had not contributed to before. It is clear from these findings that people contributed to new organizations for the most part because they were asked either by letter, telephone, someone they knew well, someone from their workplace, or someone asking them at the door.

Respondents also were asked whether they had seen a public service announcement in the past two months (**Table 3.21**). Nearly 58 percent of all respondents reported that they had seen a public service announcement in the last two months, while 31 percent reported that they had not, and 11 percent could not recall. Those respondents who were most likely to report seeing public service announcements were white (58 percent), between the ages of 18 and 44 (65 percent), and with average incomes from $75,000 to $99,999 (72 percent), or $100,000 or more (71 percent).

Responsibility for Decisions about Charitable Giving

Respondents were asked who in their family is most involved in deciding to which charities their household will contribute, as shown in **Table 3.22**. Nearly half (47 percent) reported that they (the respondent) was primarily responsible. Another 37 percent reported that both husband and wife made the decision together; 7 percent reported that their spouse made the decision; or another family member made the decision (7 percent), or that they did not know (2 percent).

Among the 47 percent of respondents who reported that they were solely responsible for making the charitable giving decisions for their households, those most likely to give this response were female (53 percent); black (60 percent); over 65 years of age (54 percent); with an average household income under $10,000 (64 percent), or divorced, widowed, or separated (89 percent). Respondents who reported that spouses made the decision together were most likely to be white (39 percent), or Hispanic (36 percent), married (55 percent), and with average household incomes of $40,000 or more where 45 to 49 percent of respondents reported making decisions together. Respondents who were between the ages of 18 and 24 (36 percent) or who were single (27 percent) were most likely to report that another family member in the household was responsible for charitable giving decisions. Those most likely to report that their spouse made the decision were male (10 percent), white (8 percent), and with average household incomes between $30,000 and $40,000 (12 percent), or $100,00 or more (10 percent).

How Current Giving Compares with Previous Year

When contributors were asked whether they had increased or decreased their giving in the past year, nearly two-thirds (63 percent) reported that they had given about the same amount (**Table 3.23**); 19 percent reported that they had increased their giving, and only 12 percent reported a decline in their giving. People between 25 and 54 years of age were particularly likely to have increased their contributions (over 20 percent for each group), probably because they are in their prime working years. In contrast, 71 percent of contributors 65 years of age or older reported no change, indicating a period in the life cycle when income and expenses are fairly steady.

People with lower household incomes were more likely to report decreased giving than people with higher incomes. Twenty-one percent of contributors with household incomes under $10,000 reported giving less to charity in the past year, which was higher than for all other income groups. From 25 to 31 percent of contributors with household incomes from $40,000 to $100,000 reported increasing their giving over the previous year. Givers who were most likely to increase their contributions were people with household incomes of $100,000 or more; 37 percent reported increasing their giving.

The respondents who reported giving more to charity in the past year (19 percent) were asked why they gave more. **Table 3.24** shows that 47 percent reported they gave more because they had more money available. The most frequently cited other reasons were that there was more need (22 percent); they were more involved (11 percent), or they had no particular reason (11 percent).

Those contributors who reported giving less to charity in 1989 (12 percent) were asked to give some reasons why they did not give more to charity, as shown in **Table 3.25**. The primary reason given was that they had less money available (65 percent). Other reasons included that they were less involved (8 percent), or they were not working or retired (7 percent), or no particular reason (5 percent).

Reasons for Volunteering

Learning about a volunteer activity usually involves people meeting other people. When volunteers were asked how they first learned about their volunteer activity, the most common answers were that they were asked by someone (42 percent), or they started through participation in an organization (41 percent). Another 28 percent reported that a family member or friend would benefit from the activity. Only one out of five (21 percent) sought out the activity on their own, as shown in **Table 3.26**.

Data also are broken down by sex, race, age, income, and marital status in **Table 3.26**. Some of the significant differences by demographic characteristics are: whites were most likely to report that they were asked to volunteer (44 percent), followed by Hispanics (42 percent) and blacks (36 percent). Nonwhites were most likely to report that they learned about their volunteer activities through participation in an organization (47 percent), as were people between the ages of 35 and 44 years (46 percent), or from 25 to 34 (43 percent).

The 42 percent of respondents who reported that they first learned about their volunteer activities because they were asked were given an additional question. They were asked who asked them, as shown in **Table 3.27**. The majority of respondents reported that they were asked by a friend (52 percent). Another 28 percent reported that they were asked by someone at their church or synagogue; 25 percent reported that they were asked by a friend or a family member; 11 percent were asked by someone at work; 8 percent were contacted by an organization representative, and another 8 percent reported that they were asked by their employer. A much smaller proportion of respondents reported that they were asked by a teacher or youth activities leader (4 percent), or by some other person (5 percent), or that they did not know who asked them (4 percent). It is clear from these findings that people who first learned about their volunteer activities are most likely to be asked to volunteer by people they know well – either a friend, a relative, or someone at their church or synagogue.

By demographic characteristic, those most likely to be asked by a friend were white (53 percent) or Hispanic (53 percent). Those most likely to be asked by a family member or relative were white (26 percent) or Hispanic (24 percent), between the ages of 25 and 34 (34 percent), with household incomes from $50,000 to $60,000 (45 percent), or married (27 percent). Those most likely to be asked by someone at their church or synagogue were female (32 percent); Hispanic (40 percent); 55 years of age or older (44 percent); had household incomes from $20,000 to $30,000 (32 percent), or were divorced, separated, or widowed (33 percent).

Those 41 percent of respondents who reported that they first learned about their volunteer activities through participation in an organization also were asked: "which type of organization?" **Table 3.28** shows that nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of this group reported that they had learned about their volunteer activities through their religious institutions. A smaller proportion of these respondents reported that they had learned about these activities at their workplace (18 percent); through membership in a service club or professional society (16 percent); through another voluntary organization (16 percent); through their school or college (15 percent); through an informal social group (9 percent), or other organizations (6 percent).

By demographic characteristic, those most likely to have learned about their voluntary activities through participation in a religious institution were blacks (75 percent); between the ages of 55 and 64 (73 percent), or 65 years of age and older (69 percent); or who were single, divorced, separated, or widowed (69 percent). While a significantly smaller proportion reported participation in other types of institutions, persons who reported learning about their volunteer activities at their workplace were more likely to be male, white or black; between the ages of 35 and 54; with household incomes between $75,000 and $100,000, and who were married. Those who reported that they learned about these activities through a membership in a service club or professional society were most likely to be male, white or Hispanic; between the ages of 45 and 64; with household incomes between $50,000 and $60,000, and who were married. Those respondents who reported they learned through another voluntary organization were more likely to be female, Hispanic; between ages of 25 and 44; with incomes between $50,000 and $100,000, and who were married. Those who reported that they learned about their volunteer activities through their school were more likely to be female or Hispanic; between the ages of 25 and 44; and who were married.

Volunteers have much more consensus about why they volunteer than givers have about why they give. As shown in **Table 3.29**, volunteers reported overwhelmingly (62 percent) that they started volunteering because they wanted to do something useful. Other frequently cited reasons were: that they thought they would enjoy the work (34 percent); that a family member or friend would benefit (29 percent); or they had religious concerns (26 percent).

There were some noteworthy differences in reasons for first volunteering by demographic characteristic. Whites (63 percent) and Hispanics (57 percent) were most likely to cite that they wanted to do something useful compared with blacks (49 percent). Respondents with household incomes from $75,000 to $100,000 were most likely to cite this as a reason (73 percent), and those from households with incomes under $10,000 least likely (48 percent). Hispanics were least likely to cite that they thought they would enjoy doing the work (20 percent), compared with whites (34 percent), and blacks (31 percent). Those who started to volunteer in order to benefit a family member or friend were more likely to be female (34 percent) than male (23 percent); white or Hispanic (30 percent) than black (19 percent); between the ages of 25 to 34 (37 percent) or between the ages of 35 to 44 (38 percent), and married (32 percent). Those who cited religious concerns were most likely to be black (33 percent); between the ages of 55 and 64 (34 percent), or 65 years of age or older (31 percent); or from households with incomes between $75,000 and $100,000 (35 percent).

When volunteers were asked why they continued to volunteer, the reasons were very similar to why they first became involved, as shown in **Table 3.30**. Sixty percent responded that they wanted to do something useful; 35 percent reported that they enjoyed doing the work; 22 percent said that their work benefited a family member or friends; and 22 percent continued because of religious concerns.

There were some noteworthy differences in reasons for continuing to volunteer by demographic characteristic. Females cited continuing to volunteer to help a friend or relative more often (28 percent) than males (15 percent). Hispanics (50 percent) and blacks (49 percent) were far less likely to cite that they enjoyed doing something useful as a reason for continuing to volunteer than whites (61 percent). People 18 to 24 years of age cited that they continued to volunteer they wanted to do something useful (66 percent) more than any other group. Furthermore, persons with household incomes of $100,000 or over cited this reason more frequently (70 percent) than any other group.

Why Former Volunteers Stopped Volunteering

Respondents who did not volunteer in the past year (46 percent) were asked if they had volunteered before, as shown in **Table 3.31**. Forty percent of this group reported that they had volunteered in the past; 57 percent reported that they had never volunteered; and 4 percent were undesignated or gave no response. By demographic characteristic, those most likely to have volunteered in the past were whites (42 percent) compared with Hispanics (28 percent); and blacks (25 percent). Nearly half of respondents from 55 years of age or older previously volunteered, compared with those 18 to 24 years of age (27 percent). Persons with household incomes of $10,000 or less were least likely to have previously volunteered (18 percent), compared to all other income groups. Married persons (44 percent) and persons who were divorced, separated, and widowed (41 percent) were more likely to have volunteered previously than single persons (29 percent).

Those respondents who reported that they had never volunteered were more likely to be black (74 percent) and Hispanic (71 percent) than white (54 percent). Nearly two-thirds of the 18-to 34-year-old age group reported never having volunteered, compared with nearly half of respondents 55 years of age or older. Respondents with household incomes under $10,000 were most likely to report never having volunteered (67 percent) and persons with household incomes from $75,000 to $100,000 least likely (42 percent). Single persons (68 percent) were more likely to report that they had never volunteered than married persons (53 percent) or persons who were divorced, separated, or widowed (57 percent).

Those respondents (40 percent) who reported volunteering previously were asked to give their reasons for not volunteering in the past year (**Table 3.32**). The most common reasons given were that their personal schedules were too full (40 percent); health reasons (21 percent); age (10 percent); their time was too valuable or they had done enough (10 percent); or other reasons (11 percent). Thirteen percent said they did not know the reason or reasons why they stopped volunteering.

There were some interesting differences by demographic characteristics. Those former volunteers least likely to cite as a reason for not volunteering that their schedule was to full were: blacks (29 percent); persons 65 years of age or older (12 percent); persons with household incomes under $10,000 (20 percent), and those who were divorced, separated, or widowed (27 percent). Persons who listed health reasons were most likely to be black (37 percent) and least likely to be Hispanic (12 percent); most likely to be 65 years of age or older (46 percent) and least likely to be 25 to 34 years of age (2 percent); and most likely to be divorced, separated, and widowed (35 percent) rather than single (12 percent) or married (18 percent). The groups most likely to give age as a reason for stopping to volunteer were primarily those 65 years of age or older (30 percent).

Characteristics of Respondents Who Refused to Volunteer When Asked

Only 24 percent of respondents reported that in the past year they had turned down a request to volunteer when asked, as shown in **Table 3.33**. Three-quarters (75 percent) reported that they had not turned down a request. About twice as many whites (25 percent) as blacks (14 percent) or Hispanics (12 percent) had refused requests. Turndowns also were especially frequent among people with incomes of $100,000 or more (44 percent) and among married persons (27 percent). These responses do show that Americans are very positive about being willing to volunteer when asked.

Comparing Refusal Against Actual Behavior

When refusals to volunteer were compared with actual volunteer behavior, a majority of respondents who turned down requests were most likely to be volunteering already (82 percent), compared with those respondents who reported that they did not refuse to volunteer when asked (46 percent). The highest proportion of respondents who said that they did not refuse to volunteer when asked were black (86 percent), yet only 32 percent of this group volunteered; between 18 and 24 years (88 percent), yet only 39 percent volunteered; with household income below $10,000 (85 percent), yet only 28 percent volunteered; and with household incomes between $10,000 and $20,000 (84 percent), yet only 37 percent volunteered. These findings suggest that those most likely to refuse to volunteer when asked are already volunteering. Those most likely to respond that they did not refuse to volunteer when asked are younger people, older adults, blacks, and persons with low income households. These groups also had a much lower proportion of volunteers.

The respondents who reported refusing to volunteer were asked to give their reasons, as shown in **Table 3.34**. The major reason given (57 percent) was that their personal schedules were too full. Other reasons given included that they were unable to honor their commitment (15 percent); that their time was too valuable or they had done enough (13 percent), and health (11 percent). Very few reasons involved such factors as services should be provided in another way (5 percent); or previous bad experience (4 percent); or age (3 percent), or various other reasons (14 percent). Two percent responded that they did not know why they refused.

There were some differences in responses by demographic characteristics. Those least likely to give as a reason that their personal schedule was too full were blacks (48 percent), compared with whites and Hispanics (57 percent). Over 60 percent of respondents between 18 and 54 years of age gave this reason, compared with 49 percent between those 55 and 64 years of age and 29 percent of those 65 years or older. Respondents from households with incomes of $100,000 or more were most likely to give this reason (76 percent) and those from households with incomes under $10,000 least likely (37 percent). Persons most likely to respond that they would not be able to honor their commitment were from households with incomes under $10,000 (24 percent). Those who did not report this as a reason were between 18 and 24 years of age. Health was given as a reason primarily among those 65 years of age or older (37 percent).

Characteristics of Respondents Who Were Asked to Volunteer in the Past Year

Forty-one percent of respondents reported that they were asked to volunteer in the last year, as shown in **Table 3.35**. Another 57 percent reported that they were not asked, and 2 percent did not know. By demographic characteristics, respondents who were more likely to be asked were females (44 percent) than males (38 percent). While 43 percent of whites were asked, only 27 percent of Hispanics and 26 percent of blacks were asked. People who were between the ages of 35 and 44 years of age (52 percent) or 25 to 34 years of age (43 percent) were asked more than any other age group. People between the ages of 18 to 24 years of age were least likely to be asked (31 percent). From 46 to 54 percent of respondents with household incomes between $30,000 and $100,000 were asked to volunteer in the past year. Those respondents with household incomes of $100,000 or more were most likely to be asked (62 percent), and those with household incomes below $20,000 least likely (26 percent). A higher percentage of married people were asked (45 percent) than those who were divorced, separated, or widowed (37 percent) or single (32 percent). It is clear from these findings that young people, single persons, persons from minority groups, and people from lower income households are not asked to volunteer in the same proportions as persons who are white, middle-aged, married, or from middle and upper income households.

When actual volunteer behavior was compared with respondents' responses, the proportion of respondents who replied that they had been asked to volunteer and who volunteered was much higher (82 percent) than those who reported that they were not asked (30 percent). In general, people are nearly three times as likely to volunteer when asked than when they are not. This pattern holds regardless of demographic characteristic. Younger and older adults, blacks, Hispanics, and people from lower income households report that they are not asked in higher proportions than the rest of the population, but when asked they are more than three times as likely to volunteer than when they are not. These findings indicate that these groups are not asked to participate at the same level as other demographic groups. While it is significant that four out of ten adults were asked to volunteer in the past year, nearly six out of ten were not asked. The responses of that group indicate that a significant proportion would have volunteered when asked. It is also significant that more than eight out of ten adults from those groups of the population that were least likely to be asked to volunteer indicated that they had not refused to volunteer when asked. Taken together these findings suggest that a significant increase in volunteering could be achieved if more people were asked.

Volunteer Time Compared to Three Years Ago

When volunteers were asked how much time they were giving compared with three years ago, over one-third (37 percent) reported that they were volunteering more time, as shown in **Table 3.36**. Another 31 percent reported that they were giving about the same amount of time, and 26 percent reported that they were giving less time.

Groups with the highest percentage reporting increases in volunteer time were blacks (48 percent) and Hispanics (34 percent); young people from 18 to 24 years of age (46 percent) and from 25 to 34 years of age (51 percent); single persons (50 percent); and persons from households with incomes of $100,000 or more (53 percent). It is not surprising that young people more often increased their volunteer time than older people because they are starting to become more involved. What is noteworthy, however, is the substantial increase is the substantial increase in hours volunteered among adults who were from 25 to 34 years old and the continuing growth among adults from 35 to 44 years of age, and among blacks.

Volunteers who increased their volunteer time were asked why (**Table 3.37**). The primary reason given were that they had more free time than three years ago (31 percent) and that they were more concerned (21 percent). Another 18 percent reported an expanding interest and involvement.

Volunteers who reported giving fewer hours than three years ago were also asked why. Results are shown in **Table 3.38**. The major reason cited for giving less time was lack of time (45 percent). Other reasons given were obstacles involving work or school schedules (19 percent), health (11 percent), and age (6 percent).

The Influence of Personal Goals on Giving and Volunteering

Respondents were asked to select the personal goals that were most important to them. Each goal could be rated as absolutely essential, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all. **Table 3.39** provides a summary of the responses. Both providing a good home and providing for family in case of death were rated as essential or very important by more than 84 percent or more of respondents. The third highest ranked goal was to apply talent and creativity (74 percent), and the fourth was to send children to college (68 percent).

Personal goals of particular interest in this study were making a strong commitment to religious life, which ranked fifth in importance; making contributions to charitable organizations, which ranked sixth; giving time to charitable organizations, which ranked seventh; and being involved in public affairs and policies, which ranked eighth.

To determine whether personal goals had an impact on behavior, giving and volunteering behavior of the respondents who ranked each goal as absolutely essential was analyzed (**Table 3.40**). The 12 percent of respondents who reported that making contributions to charitable organizations was absolutely essential gave the highest percentage of household income to charitable causes. Eighty-four percent of this group reported household contributions, and 62 percent volunteered. Nearly 60 percent reported both household contributions and volunteering; these households gave an average contribution of $2,177, or 5.7 percent of their household income. All the figures are significantly higher than the corresponding figures for the sample as a whole.

The second most generous givers were the 10 percent of respondents who reported that giving time to charitable organizations was absolutely essential. Seventy-eight percent of this group reported household contributions and 65 percent volunteered. Fifty-nine percent reported both household contributions and volunteering; they gave an average contribution of $2,023, which was 5.1 percent of their household income. Thus, this group, too, gave and volunteered at a much higher rate than the national average.

The third most generous group of givers were the small proportion of respondents (6 percent) who reported that being involved in public affairs was an absolutely essential personal goal. While the percentage of this group who contributed (71 percent) and who volunteered (48 percent) were below the national average, the 42 percent of this group who reported both household contributions and volunteering gave an average of $2,023, which was 4.6 percent of their household income.

The fourth most generous group of givers was the 32 percent of respondents who reported that making a strong commitment to religious life was absolutely essential. Eighty-three percent of this group reported household contributions, and 66 percent volunteered. Sixty percent of this group both contributed and volunteered, and they gave an average contribution of $1,708 (4.4 percent of their household income). Again, all these figures were significantly higher than for the total sample.

In the other groups, contributing households in which the respondent volunteered gave above the national average, but only one group—those who reported that providing a good home was absolutely essential—gave at a higher rate than the national average (3.2 percent) for groups with this characteristic.

These findings demonstrate that respondents who report as absolutely essential personal goals to give money or time to charities, and to have strong religious commitments, have the highest participation rates in contributing and volunteering, and contribute a significantly higher proportion of their household income than those who do not regard these goals as essential.

TABLE 3.1
PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS FOR GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)

Motivation*	Major	Minor	Not a Motivation	Don't Know
Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	52.9	29.2	17.0	1.0
Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	49.6	30.3	19.2	0.9
Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	43.4	23.6	31.9	1.1
Insuring the continuation of activities or institutions I or my family benefit from	32.0	28.3	38.4	1.3
Giving back to society some of the benefits it gave you	29.6	35.0	34.6	0.8
Serving as an example to others	25.7	30.9	42.3	1.1
Being asked to contribute or volunteer by a personal friend or business associate	22.4	30.2	45.6	1.8
Fulfilling a business or community obligation	18.0	31.1	50.0	0.9
Creating a remembrance of you or your family	13.7	24.5	60.6	1.2
Being encouraged by an employer	10.2	21.8	67.1	0.9
Tax considerations and deductions	5.9	18.8	74.4	0.9

* Motivations ranked by major consideration.

Question: Were the following considerations a major motivation, a minor motivation, or not a motivation for your charitable giving or volunteering?

TABLE 3.2
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS AND GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)*

	Major			Minor			Not a Motivation		
Motivation**	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Motive	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Motive	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Motive	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)
Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	52.9	82.5	62.1	29.2	75.1	53.2	16.9	54.1	34.0
Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	49.6	81.0	60.4	30.3	77.2	55.3	19.2	58.2	39.0
Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	43.4	87.8	64.5	23.6	73.5	50.6	31.9	59.6	43.8
Insuring the continuation of activities or institutions I or my family benefit from	32.1	85.7	64.3	28.3	77.6	58.1	38.4	65.0	43.8
Giving back to society some of the benefits it gave you	29.6	83.1	69.4	35.0	78.7	57.0	34.6	65.5	39.7
Serving as an example to others	25.7	78.8	62.3	30.9	81.2	62.6	42.3	69.3	44.4
Being asked to contribute or volunteer by a personal friend or business associate	22.5	80.4	67.4	30.2	81.1	60.9	45.6	69.3	44.4
Fulfilling a business or community obligation	18.0	76.7	58.0	31.1	80.0	58.9	50.0	72.1	50.8
Creating a remembrance of you or your family	13.7	75.0	47.0	24.5	75.5	56.4	60.6	75.4	55.5
Being encouraged by an employer	10.2	71.1	45.6	21.8	78.1	60.1	67.1	75.2	54.3
Tax considerations and deductions	5.9	75.7	41.3	18.8	81.7	64.1	74.4	73.8	53.2

* Excludes the small percentage of respondents who answered "don't know." See Table 3.1 for the percentage of total respondents selecting each motive.

** Motivations ranked by major consideration.

TABLE 3.3
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS AND CHARITABLE BEHAVIOR
(Percentage of Respondents)*

	Major		Minor		Not a Motivation	
Motivation	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered
	Percentage by Motivation Average Household Income (Dollars) (Average Percentage of Household Income Given)					
Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	27.1 37,295 (2.0)	53.4 42,007 (3.1)	28.6 32,919 (1.3)	46.5 42,595 (2.7)	25.4 35,696 (1.0)	26.7 35,808 (2.3)
Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	27.8 34,125 (1.6)	53.2 42,447 (2.9)	27.5 36,463 (1.3)	49.6 42,184 (2.3)	25.0 39,345 (2.4)	33.3 36,184 (4.4)
Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	27.4 31,425 (3.0)	60.4 40,161 (3.9)	28.3 37,406 (0.9)	45.3 42,610 (1.7)	26.4 40,300 (0.8)	33.2 43,642 (1.2)
Insuring the continuation of activities or institutions I or my family benefit from	26.4 34,855 (1.6)	59.3 42,385 (3.6)	25.5 37,490 (1.3)	52.1 41,358 (2.2)	29.2 35,281 (2.0)	35.8 41,050 (2.7)
Giving back to society some of the benefits it gave you	21.8 37,383 (1.6)	61.3 44,245 (3.4)	27.6 35,430 (2.2)	51.1 40,172 (2.4)	31.4 34,979 (1.2)	34.1 39,430 (2.8)
Serving as an example to others	24.5 35,528 (1.9)	54.3 39,786 (2.9)	23.9 34,427 (1.5)	57.3 42,618 (2.9)	31.3 36,489 (1.7)	38.0 41,705 (2.5)
Being asked to contribute or volunteer by a personal friend or business associate	20.7 40,696 (1.4)	59.7 45,202 (2.6)	25.7 33,942 (1.0)	56.4 43,159 (3.2)	31.4 35,404 (2.1)	37.9 37,197 (2.9)
Fulfilling a business or community obligation	24.6 34,336 (1.5)	52.0 45,415 (2.2)	26.7 37,505 (1.0)	53.3 44,167 (2.8)	26.5 34,908 (2.1)	43.6 37,920 (3.4)
Creating a remembrance of you or your family	33.4 35,535 (1.2)	41.6 38,143 (2.4)	26.3 33,472 (1.4)	49.2 44,411 (2.7)	26.3 36,608 (1.9)	49.1 41,017 (3.1)
Being encouraged by an employer	32.0 41,939 (1.1)	39.1 40,477 (2.2)	23.6 37,571 (1.4)	54.5 43,400 (2.6)	27.7 34,048 (1.9)	47.5 40,929 (3.1)
Tax considerations and deductions	39.7 44,538 (1.5)	38.0 45,504 (3.8)	20.8 42,878 (1.3)	60.9 48,651 (2.6)	27.9 33,282 (1.7)	45.9 38,680 (2.8)

* Excludes the small percentage of respondents who answered "don't know." See Table 3.1 for the percentage of total respondents selecting each motive.

TABLE 3.4
PERSONAL GOALS TO ACCOMPLISH FROM GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)

Goal*	Major	Minor	Not a Goal	Don't Know
Finding cures for diseases	55.9	21.7	20.9	1.5
Increasing opportunities for others	52.7	26.9	19.3	1.1
Protecting the natural environment	48.9	26.3	23.4	1.4
Enhancing the moral basis of society	47.0	26.6	25.4	1.1
Teaching people to be more self-sufficient	45.1	27.2	26.8	0.9
Helping organizations that work at the grassroots level	41.2	31.5	25.5	1.9
Keeping taxes or other costs down	40.8	25.0	32.8	1.5
Making good use of my free time	40.4	28.7	29.4	1.5
Helping individuals meet their material needs	39.2	33.2	26.7	1.0
Improving the cultural life of the community	38.1	33.6	27.3	1.0
Promoting global peace	36.8	27.9	34.1	1.2
Changing the way society works	30.7	33.0	34.9	1.4
Improving or learning new skills	28.1	25.5	45.2	1.2
Helping me to obtain job experience	21.4	23.0	54.5	1.1

* Goals ranked by major goal.

Question: Which of the following goals do you hope to accomplish by your charitable giving of money and volunteering time?

TABLE 3.5
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL GOALS TO ACCOMPLISH AND GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)*

	Major Personal Goal			Minor Personal Goal			Not a Personal Goal		
Goal**	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Goal	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Goal	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Goal	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)
Finding cures for diseases	55.9	77.9	54.1	21.7	80.8	59.8	20.9	63.5	51.6
Increasing opportunities for others	52.7	82.6	62.8	26.9	75.8	54.8	19.3	55.5	32.2
Protecting the natural environment	48.9	79.0	58.3	28.3	76.0	56.6	23.4	67.3	45.1
Enhancing the moral basis of society	47.0	82.5	63.6	26.6	75.5	55.2	25.4	62.2	37.9
Teaching people to be more self-sufficient	45.1	80.4	60.0	27.2	76.8	57.9	26.8	65.8	42.7
Helping organizations that work at the grassroots level	41.2	80.7	59.6	31.5	79.2	58.2	25.5	61.6	42.5
Keeping taxes or other costs down	40.8	76.4	52.0	25.0	78.6	63.3	32.8	71.6	51.0
Making good use of my free time	40.4	78.8	61.9	28.7	79.4	63.7	29.4	66.8	36.0
Helping individuals meet their material needs	39.2	82.6	59.6	33.2	77.7	57.4	26.7	62.3	44.2
Improving the cultural life of the community	38.1	82.6	61.0	33.6	77.5	59.3	27.3	62.8	40.2
Promoting global peace	36.8	76.8	54.9	27.9	77.9	59.2	34.1	72.0	50.7
Changing the way society works	30.7	79.6	60.3	33.0	80.2	61.0	34.9	67.1	43.8
Improving or learning new skills	28.1	71.7	52.7	25.5	81.6	66.0	45.2	74.2	49.7
Helping me to obtain job experience	21.4	71.5	47.7	23.0	76.8	65.6	54.5	76.4	53.8

* Excludes the small percentage of respondents who answered "don't know." See Table 3.4 for the percentage of total respondents selecting each goal.

** Goals ranked by major goal.

TABLE 3.6
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL GOALS TO ACCOMPLISH FROM GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING AND CHARITABLE BEHAVIOR
(Percentage of Respondents)*

	Major		Minor		Not a Goal	
Goal	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered
	Percentage by Personal Goal Average Household Income (Dollars) (Average Percentage of Household Income Given)					
Finding cures for diseases	30.0 36,215 (1.8)	48.1 41,249 (2.6)	26.9 38,942 (1.1)	59.9 43,950 (3.0)	20.3 29,273 (1.8)	43.2 39,304 (3.7)
Increasing opportunities for others	26.3 37,652 (1.3)	56.3 42,987 (2.5)	29.2 34,359 (1.2)	46.6 40,299 (2.3)	27.2 32,466 (2.0)	28.3 36,700 (3.3)
Protecting the natural environment	26.8 35,791 (1.5)	52.2 42,534 (2.7)	25.4 36,313 (1.3)	50.6 41,740 (2.9)	30.1 34,934 (2.4)	37.2 38,495 (3.4)
Enhancing the moral basis of society	25.7 33,512 (2.4)	56.9 41,186 (3.3)	26.8 38,207 (1.0)	48.7 43,343 (2.2)	30.3 36,933 (1.2)	31.9 39,348 (2.8)
Teaching people to be more self-sufficient	27.5 37,771 (1.9)	52.9 41,783 (3.2)	25.3 36,386 (1.4)	51.5 42,625 (2.6)	28.6 31,672 (1.4)	31.2 39,404 (2.4)
Helping organizations that work at the grassroots level	27.8 35,205 (1.7)	53.0 43,711 (2.9)	26.9 39,914 (1.7)	52.3 40,977 (2.3)	26.2 31,993 (1.4)	35.4 37,126 (3.4)
Keeping taxes or other costs down	29.2 33,416 (1.5)	47.2 38,469 (2.8)	23.5 37,530 (1.4)	55.1 43,577 (2.2)	27.9 37,540 (2.0)	43.7 43,120 (3.4)
Making good use of my free time	23.5 32,861 (1.9)	55.3 38,417 (3.3)	23.0 38,178 (0.9)	56.4 44,307 (2.6)	36.3 36,843 (2.0)	30.5 43,976 (2.5)
Helping individuals meet their material needs	29.1 35,849 (1.4)	53.5 42,293 (3.1)	26.5 37,167 (1.9)	51.2 40,587 (2.6)	25.4 33,480 (1.7)	36.9 41,619 (3.0)
Improving the cultural life of the community	27.4 33,354 (1.5)	55.2 41,896 (3.0)	25.6 39,110 (1.1)	51.9 42,721 (2.6)	28.9 35,200 (2.6)	33.9 38,074 (3.2)
Promoting global peace	28.7 34,072 (1.5)	48.1 41,219 (2.8)	24.9 36,894 (1.0)	53.0 43,475 (2.7)	27.6 36,675 (2.3)	44.4 39,687 (2.9)
Changing the way society works	26.1 32,767 (2.5)	53.4 40,943 (3.0)	24.9 40,188 (1.1)	55.3 43,582 (2.8)	30.2 34,577 (1.5)	36.9 38,712 (2.9)
Improving or learning new skills	27.4 35,662 (1.4)	44.3 36,929 (2.4)	21.8 34,719 (1.3)	59.8 42,930 (2.7)	30.1 36,164 (2.0)	44.2 43,285 (3.3)
Helping me to obtain job experience	30.0 32,774 (1.3)	41.5 35,926 (2.5)	22.3 37,086 (1.2)	54.5 42,420 (2.3)	28.1 36,614 (2.0)	48.3 42,909 (3.3)

* Excludes the small percentage of respondents who answered "don't know." See Table 3.5 for the percentage of total respondents selecting each goal.

TABLE 3.7
MAJOR BACKGROUND INFLUENCES ON GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)

Influence*	Major	Minor	Not an Influence	Don't Know
Personal values	64.1	23.1	11.7	1.2
Religious beliefs	50.7	23.6	24.7	1.1
Your parents' example	40.0	24.8	34.5	0.7
Having been helped in the past by others	31.3	28.3	38.9	1.4
The impact of a personal or medical crisis	29.4	25.4	44.2	1.0
Social or political philosophy	21.5	33.4	43.5	1.6

* Influences ranked by major influence.

Question: *Which of the following aspects of your background influence your charitable giving of money and volunteering time?*

TABLE 3.8
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAJOR BACKGROUND INFLUENCES AND GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)*

	Major			Minor			Not an Influence		
Influence**	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Influence	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Influence	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Ranking Influence	Total Contributors (Percent)	Total Volunteers (Percent)
Personal values	64.1	82.4	63.5	23.1	70.6	45.2	11.7	47.7	24.7
Religious beliefs	50.7	85.9	63.5	23.6	72.8	49.7	24.7	58.3	40.6
Your parents' example	40.0	81.1	61.2	24.8	75.6	53.5	34.5	68.5	47.4
Having been helped in the past by others	31.3	76.5	59.2	28.3	76.7	55.4	38.9	72.3	49.7
The impact of a personal or medical crisis	29.4	79.5	55.3	25.4	75.6	56.2	44.2	72.4	52.6
Social or political philosophy	21.5	86.7	70.6	33.4	78.1	59.2	43.5	68.0	43.1

* Excludes the small percentage of respondents who answered "don't know." See Table 3.7 for the percentage of total respondents selecting each motive.

** Influences ranked by major influence.

TABLE 3.9

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAJOR BACKGROUND INFLUENCES AND CHARITABLE BEHAVIOR

(Percentage of Respondents)*

Influence	Major		Minor		Not an Influence	
	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered	Contributed Only	Contributed and Volunteered
	Percentage by Background Influence Average Household income (Dollars) (Average Percentage of Household Income Given)					
Personal values	25.4 36,892 (1.4)	57.0 43,002 (3.2)	31.3 34,370 (2.3)	39.3 37,217 (1.9)	29.5 31,560 (1.3)	18.2 34,349 (1.7)
Religious beliefs	26.6 31,879 (2.7)	59.2 40,960 (3.7)	29.6 36,350 (0.8)	43.2 42,567 (1.8)	26.2 41,802 (0.7)	30.1 43,174 (1.2)
Your parents' example	26.5 34,219 (1.7)	54.6 42,172 (3.1)	28.2 35,015 (1.2)	47.4 41,477 (2.7)	27.4 37,271 (2.0)	41.2 40,654 (2.7)
Having been helped in the past by others	24.0 31,406 (2.7)	52.5 38,754 (3.3)	28.8 35,720 (1.8)	49.9 41,879 (2.8)	28.9 38,130 (0.9)	43.4 44,299 (2.6)
The impact of a personal or medical crisis	29.7 36,265 (1.3)	49.9 40,892 (1.9)	26.1 30,166 (1.8)	49.5 39,502 (2.7)	26.5 37,898 (1.8)	45.9 43,661 (3.6)
Social or political philosophy	22.4 40,027 (1.3)	64.3 49,505 (2.3)	25.9 36,057 (1.3)	52.2 39,610 (3.0)	30.8 33,574 (2.0)	37.1 37,058 (3.5)

* Excludes the small percentage of respondents who answered "don't know." See Table 3.7 for the percentage of total respondents selecting each motive.

TABLE 3.10

PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS, GOALS AND INFLUENCES OF GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING: COMPARISON OF HIGH LEVEL CONTRIBUTORS WITH LOW LEVEL CONTRIBUTORS*

(Percentage of Contributors)

	Major		Minor		Not	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Percentage of all contributors	23.5	49.2	23.5	49.2	23.5	49.2
Motivation						
Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	66.2	62.5	31.9	33.7	2.9	3.8
Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	57.3	56.3	30.7	31.0	12.0	12.8
Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	89.9	39.7	7.0	29.0	0.0	31.4
Goal						
Finding cures for diseases	48.7	64.2	22.9	12.2	27.8	23.6
Increasing opportunities for others	75.7	59.1	15.7	29.4	8.6	11.5
Enhancing the moral basis of society	69.4	47.9	14.9	36.8	15.7	15.3
Influence						
Personal values	91.5	68.7	5.9	20.2	2.6	11.1
Religious beliefs	87.2	50.2	6.7	25.7	6.1	23.6
Your parents' example	48.5	38.1	30.3	24.4	21.2	37.5

* High level contributors are those who contributed 3 percent or more or their household income in 1989. Low level contributors are those who contributed 1 percent or less of their household income in 1989. Based on contributors reporting both income and giving amount.

TABLE 3.11

PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS, GOALS AND INFLUENCES OF GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING: COMPARISON OF HIGH LEVEL VOLUNTEERS WITH LOW LEVEL VOLUNTEERS*

(Percentage of Volunteers)

	Major		Minor		Not	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Percentage of all volunteers	35.7	15.2	35.7	15.2	35.7	15.2
Motivation						
Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	66.2	58.9	26.5	28.4	7.3	12.6
Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	55.7	53.5	33.6	30.6	10.7	16.0
Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	59.1	52.3	16.5	23.8	22.7	23.9
Goal						
Finding cures for diseases	51.0	50.2	20.0	26.1	28.6	23.6
Increasing opportunities for others	64.9	56.9	23.5	25.9	11.6	17.1
Enhancing the moral basis of society	54.5	49.7	28.1	28.6	17.5	21.6
Influence						
Personal values	81.6	64.4	14.8	26.2	3.1	8.4
Religious beliefs	62.2	58.1	17.7	23.5	20.1	17.3
Your parents' example	48.5	38.2	23.2	27.7	28.2	33.3

* High level volunteers are those who volunteered 5 or more hours per week. Low level volunteers are those who volunteered 1 or fewer hours per week. Based on volunteers reporting income who also reported the number of hours volunteered in the previous month.

TABLE 3.12

PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS, GOALS AND INFLUENCES OF GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING: COMPARISON OF HIGH LEVEL VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRIBUTORS WITH LOW LEVEL VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

(Percentage of Volunteers and Contributors)

	Major		Minor		Not	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Percentage of all volunteers and contributors	11.9	6.9	11.9	6.9	11.9	6.9
Motivation						
Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	64.5	56.4	26.4	30.1	8.7	13.5
Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	53.9	53.8	25.8	32.5	20.0	13.7
Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	84.4	37.0	8.3	29.5	5.0	33.1
Goal						
Finding cures for diseases	52.4	60.1	23.2	22.7	23.7	16.1
Increasing opportunities for others	64.0	56.4	19.1	29.1	16.4	13.7
Enhancing the moral basis of society	64.1	48.5	15.7	27.7	19.2	23.4
Influence						
Personal values	80.0	67.4	14.2	23.4	4.9	8.6
Religious beliefs	88.3	45.5	7.2	28.5	4.3	24.9
Your parents' example	46.7	41.4	26.0	27.6	27.4	30.6

* High level volunteers are those who volunteered 5 or more hours per week. Low level volunteers are those who volunteered 1 or fewer hours per week. High level contributors are those who contributed 3 percent or more of their household income in 1989. Low level contributors are those who contributed 1 percent or less of their household income in 1989. Based on those contributors and volunteers who reported income, amount given, and hours volunteered in the past month.

TABLE 3.13
HOW RESPONDENTS CAME TO GIVE TO CHARITIES
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Type of Charity	Decided on Own	Personally Asked to Give	Responded to Letter	Responded to Ad	Responded to Telephone	Other	Don't Know/ No Answer
Arts, culture, and humanities	28	27	16	14	7	2	13
Education	38	37	15	2	8	2	7
Environment	29	28	28	6	4	0	9
Health	30	36	20	6	10	3	6
Human services	37	35	10	3	7	2	14
International, foreign	31	20	17	14	2	3	19
Private and community foundations	33	35	9	2	10	1	15
Public and societal benefit	24	39	12	3	10	2	16
Recreation-adults	43	24	12	6	5	0	13
Religion	68	21	4	1	2	3	7
Youth development	27	50	7	2	7	1	12

* Percentages will not total to 100 due to rounding and multiple responses.
Data from 75 percent of respondents who contributed in 1989.

- = Too few cases.

Question: How was it you and the members of your family or household came to give to _____?

TABLE 3.14
CONTRIBUTORS WHO REPORTED GIVING REGULARLY BY TYPE OF CHARITY

Type of Charity	Percentage of Respondents Who Gave in 1989	Percentage of Givers Who Reported They Give Regularly
Arts, culture, and humanities	9.6	53.2
Education	19.1	58.5
Environment	13.4	51.4
Health	32.4	60.4
Human services	23.0	60.7
International, foreign	4.2	37.7
Private and community foundations	6.4	30.3
Public and societal benefit	11.2	40.5
Recreation - adults	6.2	47.4
Religion	53.2	87.8
Youth development	21.6	53.4

*All respondents.

Question: To which of these areas do you give regularly?

TABLE 3.15
RESPONDENTS WHO STOPPED GIVING TO ORGANIZATIONS IN PAST YEAR
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Yes	No	Don't Know
Total	12.2	87.0	0.8
Sex			
Male	13.1	86.1	0.8
Female	11.3	88.0	0.7
Race			
White	13.3	86.0	0.7
Non-white	4.6	94.1	1.3
Black	4.9	94.2	0.9
Hispanic*	7.2	92.6	0.2
Age			
18-24	7.1	92.2	0.8
25-34	9.1	90.5	0.3
35-44	16.7	82.0	1.3
45-54	9.3	90.4	0.4
55-64	16.4	82.5	1.1
65+	14.0	85.0	1.0
Income			
Under $10,000	8.1	90.3	1.6
$10,000-$19,999	10.5	88.7	0.8
$20,000-$29,999	13.4	86.4	0.2
$30,000-$39,999	11.0	88.2	0.8
$40,000-$49,999	13.2	85.8	0.9
$50,000-$59,999	11.4	87.6	1.0
$60,000-$74,999	17.1	81.9	1.0
$75,000-$99,999	14.7	85.3	0.0
$100,000 or more	19.8	80.2	0.0
Marital Status			
Married	13.8	85.5	0.8
Single	8.6	91.1	0.3
Divorced, separated, or widowed	9.5	89.1	1.5

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: Are there any organizations that you and the members of your family or household stopped giving to this year?

TABLE 3.16
TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDENTS STOPPED GIVING TO
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Type of Charity	Percentage of Respondents
Arts, culture, and humanities	3.4
Education	5.1
Environment	7.2
Health	28.9
Human services	19.0
International, foreign	2.3
Other	4.3
Private and community foundations	3.9
Public and societal benefit	10.9
Recreation - adults	4.5
Religion	16.6
Youth development	6.0

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

Data from the 12.2 percent of respondents who reported that they stopped giving to an organization(s) in the past year.

Question: Which types of organizations did you stop giving to?

TABLE 3.17
REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS STOPPED GIVING TO AN ORGANIZATION
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Reason**	Percentage of Respondents
Misuse of funds	17.8
Lack of money	16.8
Lack of trust in organization	12.1
Poor fund raising tactics/pestering me	7.7
Disagree with/don't hold the same beliefs	9.1
Gave to another organization	7.6
Other	23.7
Don't know	7.4

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** With the exception of other and don't know, reasons ranked by percentage of respondents stating specific reason.

Data from the 12.2 percent of respondents who reported that they stopped giving to an organization(s) in the past year.

Question: Which of the following reasons describe why you stopped giving to an organization?

TABLE 3.18
RESPONDENTS WHO GAVE TO ORGANIZATIONS FOR FIRST TIME IN PAST YEAR
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Yes	No	Don't Know
Total	18.6	80.3	1.0
Sex			
Male	17.8	80.7	1.4
Female	19.5	79.8	0.7
Race			
White	19.9	79.0	1.0
Non-white	10.0	88.9	1.1
Black	8.8	90.5	0.7
Hispanic*	8.8	90.3	0.9
Age			
18-24	18.5	78.9	2.6
25-34	23.6	76.4	0.0
35-44	24.9	73.1	2.0
45-54	16.4	83.0	0.6
55-64	12.1	87.0	0.9
65+	10.8	88.5	0.7
Income			
Under $10,000	5.6	92.0	2.4
$10,000-$19,999	10.1	89.1	0.8
$20,000-$29,999	14.5	83.6	1.9
$30,000-$39,999	22.9	76.3	0.8
$40,000-$49,999	26.2	73.4	0.4
$50,000-$59,999	20.9	78.4	0.6
$60,000-$74,999	28.4	71.2	0.4
$75,000-$99,999	42.6	57.4	-
$100,000 or more	33.1	66.2	0.7
Marital Status			
Married	20.2	79.2	0.5
Single	16.2	81.8	2.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	15.4	82.6	2.0

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: In the past year, have you and the members of your family or household given contributions to any organizations which you have not given before?

TABLE 3.19
TYPE OF ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDENTS GAVE TO FOR THE FIRST TIME
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Type of Charity	Percentage of Respondents
Arts, culture, and humanities	4.2
Education	5.2
Environment	12.7
Health	24.9
Human services	23.4
International, foreign	3.4
Other	5.0
Private and community foundations	2.6
Public and societal benefit	8.4
Recreation - adults	1.6
Religion	10.0
Youth development	9.0

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

Data from the 18.6 percent of respondents who reported that they gave to organizations in the past year to which they had not contributed before.

Question: Which types of organizations did you give to for the first time?

TABLE 3.20
REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS GAVE TO ORGANIZATIONS THEY HAD NOT CONTRIBUTED TO BEFORE
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Reason**	Percentage of Respondents
Receiving a letter asking you to give	29.6
Being asked to give by someone you know well	22.7
Receiving a phone call asking you to give	16.6
Someone coming to the door asking you to give	14.4
Being asked at work to give	12.9
Read/heard news story	11.5
Asked by clergy to give	9.4
Reading a newspaper or magazine advertisement asking you to give	8.3
Seeing a television commercial asking you to give	6.1
Being asked to give in a telethon or radiothon	4.8
Other	12.1
Don't know	4.8

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** With the exception of other and don't know, reasons ranked by percentage of respondents stating specific reason.

Data from the 18.6 percent of respondents who reported that they gave to organizations in the past year to which they had not contributed before.

Question: Which of the following reasons describe why you began giving to organizations you had not contributed to before?

TABLE 3.21
RESPONDENTS WHO RECENTLY SAW A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE ON TELEVISION
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Yes	No	Can't Recall
Total	57.7	31.2	11.1
Sex			
Male	62.4	28.5	9.1
Female	53.3	33.9	12.8
Race			
White	58.2	30.5	11.3
Non-white	52.6	38.5	8.9
Black	51.4	39.4	9.2
Hispanic*	49.6	35.3	15.2
Age			
18-24	65.4	28.4	6.3
25-34	64.6	28.0	7.4
35-44	64.6	27.2	8.2
45-54	59.7	28.1	12.3
55-64	43.9	38.1	17.9
65+	43.7	39.6	16.7
Income			
Under $10,000	36.4	49.7	13.9
$10,000-$19,999	48.3	42.1	9.6
$20,000-$29,999	57.8	26.9	15.3
$30,000-$39,999	68.5	23.9	7.6
$40,000-$49,999	69.6	20.2	10.2
$50,000-$59,999	56.0	33.1	10.9
$60,000-$74,999	63.6	26.5	10.0
$75,000-$99,999	72.4	17.4	10.2
$100,000 or more	71.0	21.3	7.7
Marital Status			
Married	59.0	29.3	11.7
Single	62.1	31.5	6.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	48.4	38.5	13.1

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: In the past two months, have you seen a public service message from a charitable organization on television?

TABLE 3.22
RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHARITABLE GIVING
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Respondent	Spouse	Both Husband and Wife	Other Family Member	Don't Know
Total	46.9	7.4	37.1	6.7	1.9
Sex					
Male	40.6	9.6	39.2	8.3	2.2
Female	52.9	5.3	35.0	5.1	1.7
Race					
White	45.8	7.9	38.9	5.6	1.8
Non-white	54.2	4.7	24.3	14.1	2.7
Black	59.8	4.2	20.6	13.1	2.4
Hispanic*	46.0	4.8	35.9	10.0	3.3
Age					
18-24	37.9	3.0	21.1	35.7	2.2
25-34	46.9	7.4	38.3	5.0	2.4
35-44	44.7	8.4	43.5	2.7	0.7
45-54	49.6	9.0	37.7	1.9	1.7
55-64	47.5	5.9	42.5	1.6	2.4
65+	54.0	8.6	34.0	0.9	2.4
Income					
Under $10,000	63.8	2.8	22.8	6.7	3.9
$10,000-$19,999	55.6	5.8	32.5	4.9	1.2
$20,000-$29,999	49.6	7.4	33.4	8.0	1.6
$30,000-$39,999	42.7	12.1	38.5	6.7	0.0
$40,000-$49,999	39.8	5.7	45.2	6.7	2.7
$50,000-$59,999	38.2	7.8	47.2	5.3	1.5
$60,000-$74,999	37.2	8.5	46.8	5.1	2.5
$75,000-$99,999	38.1	7.7	45.2	5.9	3.0
$100,000+	23.2	10.0	49.1	17.8	0.0
Marital Status					
Married	32.4	10.9	54.5	1.2	1.1
Single	62.5	0.5	5.3	27.4	4.3
Divorced, separated, or widowed	89.1	0.1	1.9	6.4	2.4

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: Who in your family is considered most involved in deciding which charities your household will give to?

TABLE 3.23
AMOUNT GIVEN TO CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	About the Same	Larger Amount	Smaller Amount	Not Sure
Total	62.9	18.6	12.4	6.1
Sex				
Male	61.8	19.0	12.1	7.1
Female	64.1	18.2	12.8	4.9
Race				
White	62.6	18.7	13.0	5.8
Non-white	65.6	17.9	8.7	7.7
Black	67.1	15.9	9.4	7.6
Hispanic*	67.2	12.4	9.8	10.6
Age				
18-24	54.5	16.9	11.4	17.2
25-34	60.8	21.2	10.9	7.1
35-44	66.2	20.3	11.5	2.0
45-54	58.7	22.7	12.2	6.4
55-64	63.7	18.6	16.7	1.0
65+	70.7	10.7	13.0	5.7
Income				
Under $10,000	63.1	6.6	21.3	8.9
$10,000-$19,999	66.5	10.8	15.7	6.4
$20,000-$29,999	62.8	15.7	14.5	7.0
$30,000-$39,999	68.2	18.2	8.7	4.9
$40,000-$49,999	55.2	30.5	8.8	5.5
$50,000-$59,999	58.6	29.0	8.2	4.2
$60,000-$74,999	62.6	24.7	9.2	3.5
$75,000-$99,999	59.7	28.5	7.9	3.9
$100,000+	50.8	37.2	2.7	9.3
Marital status				
Married	63.7	20.6	11.9	3.8
Single	57.5	16.4	11.0	15.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed	65.2	12.9	16.1	5.9

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: *Overall, is the amount of money you and the members of your family or household gave to charity in the past year about the same as you usually give, or was it a larger or smaller amount?*

TABLE 3.24

REASONS FOR CONTRIBUTING MORE TO CHARITY

(Percentage of Respondents)*

Reason**	Percentage of Respondents
I had more money available	47
I gave more because there was more need	22
I was more involved	11
No particular reason	11
I gave for spiritual reasons	3
I gave because of the sickness or death of a friend or relative	1
Other	5
Don't know/no answer	2

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** With the exception of other and don't know, reasons ranked by percentage of respondents stating specific reason.

Data from the 24.6 percent of contributors who reported giving more to charity in the past year than the previous year.

Question: Was there any particular reason you gave more money to charity in the past year?

TABLE 3.25
REASONS FOR NOT CONTRIBUTING MORE TO CHARITY
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Reason**	Percentage of Respondents
I had less money available	65
I was less involved	8
I am not working/retired	7
No particular reason	7
Sickness/death of a friend	5
Other	5
Don't know/refused	2

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** With the exception of other and don't know, reasons ranked by percentage of respondents stating specific reason.

Data from the 16.4 percent of respondents who reported giving less to charity in 1989.

Question: Was there any particular reason you gave less money to charity in the past year?

TABLE 3.26
HOW VOLUNTEERS LEARNED ABOUT THEIR ACTIVITIES
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Asked by Someone	Through Participation in an Organization	Family Member or Friend Benefited	Sought an Activity on My Own	Saw an Advertisement	Other	Don't Know
Total	42.4	41.3	27.8	21.0	6.0	5.6	1.8
Sex							
Male	40.5	42.1	26.0	24.9	5.4	6.8	1.9
Female	44.0	40.5	29.5	17.5	6.5	4.5	1.7
Race							
White	43.5	40.7	28.1	21.2	6.5	5.5	1.8
Non-white	30.9	47.3	24.9	18.8	0.7	6.3	1.2
Black	35.7	43.7	24.1	19.2	0.6	5.3	1.3
Hispanic**	42.4	30.7	28.5	25.5	5.2	6.7	1.7
Age							
18-24	45.3	26.6	28.2	21.2	7.7	4.9	2.6
25-34	41.7	42.7	28.1	22.2	5.5	5.2	1.2
35-44	43.7	45.6	35.1	22.5	5.5	5.6	0.8
45-54	40.8	42.1	31.4	20.2	5.2	5.3	2.5
55-64	42.4	40.6	23.9	14.8	8.4	5.5	1.8
65+	40.3	41.1	14.1	22.7	5.4	7.3	3.5
Income							
Under $10,000	35.7	30.1	21.8	23.4	6.0	7.7	1.2
$10,000-$19,999	39.4	31.1	25.4	18.8	2.4	4.9	6.6
$20,000-$29,999	39.5	42.8	28.8	24.7	4.9	8.1	1.9
$30,000-$39,999	41.4	42.4	28.1	17.2	8.5	6.1	0.4
$40,000-$49,999	48.2	49.5	31.0	20.9	8.5	1.6	0.3
$50,000-$59,999	38.7	46.0	31.1	21.5	5.2	1.8	1.8
$60,000-$74,999	45.0	37.6	27.5	23.3	5.1	8.5	1.6
$75,000-$99,999	54.1	51.5	35.4	19.9	5.2	3.5	0.4
$100,000+	53.5	38.2	17.5	22.6	9.5	3.9	0.0
Marital Status							
Married	43.1	42.7	28.7	20.3	5.5	5.8	1.6
Single	46.4	34.0	29.0	25.1	9.5	3.4	1.8
Divorced, separated, or widowed	35.6	40.7	22.6	21.3	5.5	6.9	2.6

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 54.4 percent of respondents who volunteered in the past year as of March, 1990.

Question: How did you first learn about your volunteer activities?

TABLE 3.27
WHO ASKED PEOPLE TO VOLUNTEER
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Friend	Someone at Church/ Synagogue	Family Member or Relative	Someone at Work	My Employer	Contacted by Organization Representative	Teacher/ School Youth Activities Leader	Other	Don't Know
Total	52.0	28.3	25.0	11.3	7.9	7.9	4.0	5.1	4.2
Sex									
Male	51.3	24.5	24.7	15.0	7.6	6.0	3.9	4.4	5.4
Female	52.6	31.5	25.3	8.3	8.1	9.4	4.1	5.6	3.2
Race									
White	53.1	28.2	25.6	11.0	7.3	7.9	4.3	5.1	4.0
Non-white	36.3	29.6	16.9	14.8	16.9	8.1	0.0	4.2	6.2
Black	32.5	31.2	17.6	11.2	14.1	7.1	0.0	4.5	6.6
Hispanic**	52.5	40.0	24.2	11.8	15.6	1.0	7.5	1.8	0.0
Age									
18-24	48.9	19.8	21.8	5.1	13.1	3.8	7.0	7.7	4.2
25-34	53.5	24.3	34.1	13.4	11.2	7.4	5.9	2.0	4.0
35-44	52.2	18.8	24.6	14.6	9.0	9.7	5.0	7.8	4.1
45-54	54.4	31.9	29.3	15.8	5.9	9.3	3.3	4.2	3.9
55-64	56.6	44.1	17.4	8.6	4.1	3.9	0.0	4.0	5.2
65+	42.0	44.3	12.5	3.6	0.0	12.2	0.6	5.7	4.2
Income									
Under $10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000-$19,999	50.2	25.3	29.8	4.4	7.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	3.1
$20,000-$29,999	52.2	32.1	21.9	13.5	6.4	9.0	6.7	5.5	0.7
$30,000-$39,999	52.6	29.4	29.2	14.2	7.8	7.7	1.7	8.1	1.3
$40,000-$49,999	56.3	21.5	23.0	14.0	8.2	6.1	6.8	3.6	4.7
$50,000-$59,999	57.7	27.4	45.4	11.0	14.5	1.8	7.9	0.4	0.0
$60,000-$74,999	46.2	25.2	20.3	14.0	4.2	11.9	0.0	4.9	18.5
$75,000-$99,999	56.3	21.8	12.9	9.9	10.6	24.1	1.4	3.8	7.7
$100,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marital Status									
Married	52.4	28.8	27.1	13.8	8.1	9.3	3.7	4.7	4.8
Single	49.2	23.4	16.6	6.4	7.2	4.4	6.2	7.5	3.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed	52.7	32.8	24.4	3.3	6.1	4.3	1.6	4.2	2.2

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 42.4 percent of volunteers who learned about their volulnteer activity by being asked by someone.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Who asked you?

TABLE 3.28
ORGANIZATIONS WHERE VOLUNTEERS LEARN ABOUT THEIR VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Religious Institutions	Workplace/ Employer	Membership Organization/ Serivce Club/ Professional Society	Another Voluntary Organization	School or College	Informal Social Group	Other
Total	62.5	17.9	16.0	15.7	15.1	9.3	5.6
Sex							
Male	57.7	22.7	21.6	13.4	12.5	12.9	7.0
Female	66.9	13.4	10.8	17.7	17.4	6.0	4.4
Race							
White	60.9	18.3	17.0	15.7	16.1	10.2	5.9
Non-white	76.1	14.4	7.1	15.5	6.0	1.6	3.5
Black	74.6	18.7	6.3	14.6	5.6	2.0	4.6
Hispanic**	60.9	16.6	16.7	22.2	26.1	11.4	7.7
Age							
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	61.0	19.1	8.4	18.8	18.1	6.9	8.8
35-44	56.8	24.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	13.7	3.7
45-54	58.4	28.3	23.5	16.4	8.8	9.5	2.7
55-64	73.1	15.4	24.8	7.1	9.4	10.2	7.2
65+	69.1	1.1	20.3	11.6	4.0	8.9	5.4
Income							
Under $10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000-$19,999	68.9	11.2	12.2	8.1	8.7	12.1	5.5
$20,000-$29,999	65.3	7.9	12.7	16.8	8.8	7.5	7.8
$30,000-$39,999	63.6	18.6	12.3	14.5	16.5	9.1	6.3
$40,000-$49,999	54.6	23.0	14.6	15.1	17.9	8.1	4.8
$50,000-$59,999	50.3	18.2	34.5	21.6	20.2	9.2	6.4
$60,000-$74,999	62.0	23.8	14.0	19.5	16.7	6.0	3.0
$75,000-$99,999	64.2	42.8	24.1	20.8	17.9	23.6	3.4
$100,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marital Status							
Married	60.5	19.7	18.1	17.0	16.8	8.8	5.1
Single	68.7	11.2	7.7	13.5	11.3	7.7	6.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	69.4	13.1	12.3	11.3	7.7	12.5	8.1

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 41.3 percent of volunteers who learned about their volunteer activity through an organization.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Which organization was that?

TABLE 3.29
REASONS FOR FIRST VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Wanted to Do Something Useful	Thought I Would Enjoy the Work	Family Member or Friend Would Benefit	Religious Concerns	Had a Lot of Free Time	Previously Benefited From the Activity	Wanted to Engage in Activities More Fulfilling Than My Current Job	Wanted to Learn, Get Experience	Other	Don't Know
Total	62.2	33.6	28.9	26.4	10.1	8.9	8.4	7.8	3.1	2.5
Sex										
Male	61.1	30.5	22.8	27.5	8.7	11.3	9.4	6.9	4.0	3.4
Female	63.2	36.4	34.2	25.4	11.3	6.8	7.5	8.6	2.3	1.7
Race										
White	63.4	33.9	30.0	25.7	10.1	9.3	8.3	7.9	3.0	2.3
Non-white	49.7	31.0	17.5	33.1	9.8	4.4	9.0	6.8	3.7	4.6
Black	49.3	31.2	19.4	33.2	11.6	3.0	9.5	7.9	4.6	3.0
Hispanic**	57.2	20.4	30.0	24.8	19.0	6.3	11.7	9.5	5.7	1.7
Age										
18–24	60.6	37.4	20.2	12.7	18.9	3.0	6.8	14.1	2.0	0.1
25–34	62.8	35.6	36.5	24.2	10.3	8.0	8.7	9.4	2.3	3.8
35–44	63.4	28.8	38.1	27.8	5.7	16.6	10.1	10.8	2.7	2.5
45–54	61.2	33.4	27.7	26.7	7.8	8.3	8.5	6.0	3.6	2.6
55–64	62.4	35.3	20.6	34.0	6.2	6.5	5.9	1.2	3.6	0.2
65+	60.1	34.7	11.2	31.3	17.8	4.3	8.4	2.0	5.4	3.8
Income										
Under $10,000	47.5	30.7	22.3	23.9	22.5	5.5	6.7	5.8	8.2	1.7
$10,000–$19,999	60.6	30.0	23.9	19.8	15.1	5.8	5.7	6.6	3.9	2.5
$20,000–$29,999	65.4	29.1	27.2	31.9	10.6	9.7	7.2	9.5	3.0	2.6
$30,000–$39,999	59.6	33.5	32.3	27.0	8.7	7.1	6.2	6.8	2.6	1.5
$40,000–$49,999	65.9	33.2	26.9	22.8	8.6	13.5	11.7	9.9	1.6	1.3
$50,000–$59,999	63.3	36.6	37.2	28.5	4.2	12.1	10.2	7.6	1.4	3.9
$60,000–$74,999	58.8	40.2	31.8	25.0	10.0	6.5	8.6	7.0	1.5	2.2
$75,000–$99,999	72.5	40.8	32.4	34.7	6.4	15.7	12.6	5.8	0.4	5.7
$100,000+	68.1	40.0	28.0	21.2	1.7	5.0	11.6	10.5	5.5	3.8
Marital Status										
Married	64.6	32.6	31.8	27.0	6.6	9.7	8.7	6.5	2.3	2.2
Single	62.6	38.8	14.3	19.6	10.2	8.3	7.8	13.1	3.2	3.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	49.4	36.7	29.3	29.0	17.0	6.2	7.8	9.1	6.3	3.7

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 54.4 percent of respondents who volunteered in the past year as of March, 1990.

Question: For what reasons did you first become involved in your volunteer activities?

TABLE 3.30
REASONS FOR CONTINUING TO VOLUNTEER
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Wanted to Do Something Useful	Enjoy Doing the Work/ Feel Needed	Work Helps Relative or Friend	Religious Concerns	Previously Benefited from the Activity	Had a Lot of Free Time	Wanted to Engage in Activities More Fulfilling Than My Current Job	Wanted to Learn and Get Experience	Other	Don't Know
Total	60.2	34.6	22.3	22.0	11.0	7.6	6.7	6.3	2.3	5.9
Sex										
Male	58.3	32.4	15.8	22.5	12.0	9.5	7.8	5.7	2.7	6.2
Female	62.5	36.5	28.1	21.7	10.1	5.9	5.8	6.8	1.6	5.7
Race										
White	61.0	35.3	23.5	21.3	11.3	7.9	6.7	6.1	2.0	6.1
Non-white	52.0	28.8	10.4	27.9	6.8	5.0	7.8	9.2	3.5	4.8
Black	49.2	30.5	11.0	28.6	7.2	5.3	7.0	9.7	3.7	5.1
Hispanic**	50.1	34.7	24.2	17.3	9.5	14.0	7.4	7.5	0.3	8.4
Age										
18–24	65.8	34.9	12.1	12.9	7.4	11.6	5.7	13.6	0.0	3.0
25–34	62.1	36.8	28.2	21.3	11.6	6.2	8.2	7.7	2.2	5.4
35–44	60.7	32.5	31.4	23.1	16.1	4.6	9.2	8.5	2.8	5.2
45–54	58.9	31.3	24.6	24.1	10.2	4.1	5.7	4.1	1.9	5.1
55–64	56.8	34.8	15.5	24.6	9.6	7.4	4.8	1.2	2.0	8.8
65+	56.8	38.1	4.8	24.5	4.5	17.1	3.2	1.0	2.7	8.0
Income										
Under $10,000	44.7	30.1	19.8	25.6	9.1	15.3	4.0	4.5	0.2	9.4
$10,000–$19,999	59.2	26.8	15.4	16.7	3.8	10.9	1.5	5.4	1.1	10.9
$20,000–$29,999	59.7	35.4	21.1	25.1	12.5	10.6	7.0	4.7	2.7	5.8
$30,000–$39,999	60.6	37.8	25.9	22.5	9.6	4.3	5.6	6.3	2.3	5.6
$40,000–$49,999	59.3	29.4	24.0	21.1	15.8	7.3	11.7	8.3	2.8	4.6
$50,000–$59,999	66.0	38.8	28.8	21.9	12.6	4.2	7.7	3.7	3.7	2.7
$60,000–$74,999	61.0	41.8	23.9	18.2	9.7	5.0	9.4	10.8	1.8	3.0
$75,000–$99,999	66.5	36.8	19.7	33.3	18.2	4.9	7.2	6.2	2.3	3.5
$100,000+	69.5	35.5	21.8	17.0	11.6	3.6	9.3	9.5	3.4	2.7
Marital Status										
Married	60.0	34.8	25.2	22.5	11.1	6.1	6.8	5.7	2.1	5.7
Single	65.5	38.7	8.4	14.9	10.6	12.5	6.0	10.5	3.7	4.4
Divorced, separated, or widowed	55.5	30.3	21.9	25.8	9.7	10.1	6.5	5.5	1.9	8.8

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 54.4 percent or respondents who volunteered in the past year as of March, 1990.

Question: For what reasons do you continue to volunteer in these activities?

TABLE 3.31
PREVIOUS VOLUNTEERING AMONG,CURRENT NON-VOLUNTEERS
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Yes	No	Don't Know
Total	39.8	56.7	3.5
Sex			
Male	38.1	58.1	3.8
Female	41.2	55.5	3.2
Race			
White	41.9	53.9	4.1
Non-white	26.4	73.1	0.5
Black	25.1	74.4	0.5
Hispanic*	28.1	70.5	1.5
Age			
18-24	27.3	66.8	6.0
25-34	31.9	64.7	3.4
35-44	45.5	52.5	2.0
45-54	37.7	59.1	3.2
55-64	46.8	48.6	4.6
65+	48.5	49.3	2.2
Income			
Under $10,000	18.3	67.4	1.3
$10,000-$19,999	40.0	57.5	2.5
$20,000-$29,999	45.0	52.0	3.0
$30,000-$39,999	42.5	54.2	3.3
$40,000-$49,999	43.7	54.0	2.2
$50,000-$59,999	36.1	63.9	0.0
$60,000-$74,999	44.0	49.5	6.5
$75,000-$99,999	34.4	42.0	23.6
$100,000+	-	-	-
Marital Status			
Married	43.5	52.6	3.9
Single	28.5	68.2	3.4
Divorced, separated, or widowed	41.0	56.5	2.5

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 45.6 percent of respondents who did not volunteer in the past year as of March, 1990.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Have you ever been a volunteer?

TABLE 3.32
REASONS FOR NOT VOLUNTEERING FROM FORMER VOLUNTEERS
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Personal Schedule Too Full	Health Reasons	Age	Time Too Valuable/ I've Done Enough	Unable to Honor Commitment	No Interest	No One Asked	Child/ Relative/ Friend No Longer Involved	Other	Don't Know
Total	39.9	20.7	9.8	9.7	8.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	11.3	13.2
Sex										
Male	38.2	19.1	7.4	11.3	9.1	5.1	4.4	2.9	13.0	15.3
Female	41.5	22.2	12.0	8.2	7.0	3.2	3.3	4.1	9.7	11.2
Race										
White	40.1	20.0	10.2	9.4	6.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	11.1	14.0
Non-white	36.3	26.8	7.6	13.0	16.6	0.1	1.0	4.6	12.5	7.4
Black	28.9	36.7	10.3	15.1	14.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.0	9.8
Hispanic**	39.7	12.1	2.3	11.6	12.7	7.7	5.6	0.0	17.0	12.2
Age										
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	53.1	1.8	0.0	13.7	12.1	5.6	7.3	0.3	9.8	8.7
35-44	55.9	9.4	0.0	13.9	14.5	2.4	4.5	5.5	10.1	12.3
45-54	51.5	11.1	3.7	1.3	10.1	4.4	0.2	5.7	15.2	18.1
55-64	40.6	30.7	9.1	10.7	2.3	7.4	3.2	2.3	10.8	17.0
65+	12.0	45.8	29.7	4.4	4.9	3.6	3.9	2.9	12.1	12.5
Income										
Under $10,000	20.4	36.1	21.5	2.1	6.6	3.2	2.4	0.0	6.6	22.7
$10,000-$19,999	27.8	29.1	12.3	12.6	8.4	1.7	3.4	4.1	12.6	15.0
$20,000-$29,999	43.0	19.0	6.8	9.3	8.0	7.4	4.0	6.6	14.9	6.6
$30,000-$39,999	55.2	14.1	11.2	9.4	6.2	0.0	10.2	0.5	12.3	9.2
$40,000-$49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$50,000-$59,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$60,000-$74,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$75,000-$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$100,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marital Status										
Married	40.4	18.4	9.8	10.2	10.4	5.6	2.2	5.2	12.8	11.4
Single	51.0	11.9	0.7	10.6	6.1	1.4	8.3	0.0	10.9	18.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	26.7	35.1	17.5	7.3	2.8	1.7	4.4	1.2	6.5	16.1

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 39.8 percent of non-volunteers who reported volunteering previously.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Which of the reasons on this card best describe why you have not volunteered?

TABLE 3.33
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS WHO REFUSED TO VOLUNTEER WHEN ASKED* AND ACTUAL VOLUNTEER BEHAVIOR
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Yes	Respondents Who Did Volunteer	No	Respondents Who Did Volunteer	Don't Know	Respondents Who Did Volunteer
Total	24.0	81.8	74.9	45.7	1.1	47.9
Sex						
Male	22.2	85.1	76.4	43.1	1.5	-
Female	25.9	79.2	73.4	48.3	0.7	-
Race						
White	25.4	82.5	73.6	48.0	1.0	-
Non-white	14.4	73.6	84.1	30.0	1.5	-
Black	13.6	70.8	85.8	32.4	0.6	-
Hispanic**	12.3	67.7	71.9	31.8	0.2	-
Age						
18-24	12.0	71.9	87.5	38.8	0.5	-
25-34	24.3	91.4	74.1	51.2	1.6	-
35-44	35.3	87.4	64.5	51.7	0.3	-
45-54	23.6	84.5	75.9	47.8	0.6	-
55-64	20.2	74.9	79.6	45.0	0.3	-
65+	21.6	61.4	75.7	36.4	2.7	-
Income						
Under $10,000	13.1	49.4	85.1	27.7	1.8	-
$10,000-$19,999	15.3	71.8	84.3	36.6	0.4	-
$20,000-$29,999	19.5	73.4	78.3	50.0	2.2	-
$30,000-$39,999	29.3	88.2	70.2	54.4	0.5	-
$40,000-$49,999	28.9	85.9	70.8	59.2	0.3	-
$50,000-$59,999	29.9	90.5	68.8	52.2	1.3	-
$60,000-$74,999	32.2	88.6	67.2	49.5	0.6	-
$75,000-$99,999	39.8	92.6	58.7	42.3	1.5	-
$100,000+	43.6	90.0	56.4	61.1	0.0	-
Marital Status						
Married	27.2	85.5	71.9	49.3	0.9	-
Single	15.7	80.2	83.1	36.7	1.2	-
Divorced, separated, or widowed	21.4	64.2	77.0	42.9	1.6	-

* All respondents.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

- = Too few cases.

Question: In the past year, has anyone asked you to do some volunteer work which you did not do?

TABLE 3.34
REASONS PEOPLE REFUSED TO VOLUNTEER WHEN ASKED
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristic	Personal Schedule Too Full	Unable to Honor Commitment	Time Too Valuable/ I've Done Enough	Health Reasons	Should Provide Services in Other Way	Previous Bad Experience	Age	Other	Don't Know
Total	57.0	14.9	12.8	11.1	4.5	3.5	3.3	14.3	1.8
Sex									
Male	55.1	16.9	12.3	7.0	4.8	4.8	3.4	13.1	2.4
Female	58.6	13.3	13.3	14.5	4.1	2.5	3.3	15.4	1.3
Race									
White	57.4	14.8	13.6	11.4	4.7	3.5	2.9	14.2	1.3
Non-white	52.2	16.1	4.2	8.1	1.4	3.9	8.0	14.7	7.3
Black	47.8	17.4	5.3	10.7	1.9	5.0	10.6	19.2	8.9
Hispanic**	57.4	11.2	16.5	6.5	1.6	1.9	0.0	8.9	3.8
Age									
18–24	65.6	0.0	8.3	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	17.6	7.9
25–34	65.7	16.1	14.7	5.2	4.8	4.2	0.0	18.8	1.5
35–44	62.5	19.0	12.8	6.9	4.4	4.7	0.6	12.3	0.9
45–54	63.1	16.4	13.6	6.5	5.3	7.1	0.7	13.0	0.0
55–64	49.0	9.9	13.3	13.4	5.7	0.7	9.5	24.2	1.3
65+	28.5	13.3	11.3	36.9	2.9	0.0	13.2	11.5	3.5
Income									
Under $10,000	36.5	24.0	3.9	24.8	0.0	0.0	9.4	16.1	0.0
$10,000–$19,999	40.1	9.9	18.1	23.4	5.3	0.0	10.3	10.6	0.8
$20,000–$29,999	38.0	11.2	11.1	12.6	6.1	2.8	4.8	15.1	6.3
$30,000–$39,999	63.2	20.5	14.3	8.7	3.4	7.4	0.8	24.9	1.5
$40,000–$49,999	71.1	14.4	7.4	13.0	6.1	3.6	3.2	15.3	1.4
$50,000–$59,999	60.0	16.2	7.9	2.5	10.0	3.5	0.3	10.7	1.0
$60,000–$74,999	71.1	22.5	7.7	6.0	1.2	7.1	0.0	5.6	0.0
$75,000–$99,999	63.0	6.2	31.0	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	19.0	0.2
$100,000+	76.4	6.2	16.3	10.5	3.4	1.3	2.6	4.3	0.0
Marital Status									
Married	57.6	15.1	12.6	10.5	5.2	4.8	2.5	15.0	0.9
Single	65.7	12.1	10.9	2.6	1.8	0.1	2.0	14.1	6.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	46.8	16.3	14.2	21.3	2.9	0.0	8.5	11.5	2.6

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 24.0 percent of respondents who reported refusing to volunteer when asked.

Question: Which of the reasons on this card best describe why you did not do the volunteer work?

TABLE 3.35
RESPONDENTS WHO WERE ASKED TO VOLUNTEER IN THE LAST YEAR AND ACTUAL VOLUNTEER BEHAVIOR
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Yes	Respondents Who Did Volunteer	No	Respondents Who Did Volunteer	Don't Know	Respondents Who Did Volunteer
Total	41.1	87.2	57.3	30.4	1.5	-
Sex						
Male	38.4	89.2	59.8	28.4	1.8	-
Female	43.7	85.6	55.0	32.6	1.3	-
Race						
White	43.3	88.1	55.3	32.0	1.4	-
Non-white	27.2	77.5	70.5	20.3	2.3	-
Black	26.1	80.1	71.2	21.9	2.7	-
Hispanic*	26.6	74.1	72.5	21.5	0.9	-
Age						
18-24	30.6	79.0	67.5	27.1	1.9	-
25-34	43.3	94.2	55.1	35.9	1.7	-
35-44	52.1	91.5	46.7	34.0	1.3	-
45-54	39.9	90.0	58.1	31.8	2.0	-
55-64	37.1	88.9	60.9	27.0	2.0	-
65+	36.7	68.6	62.8	24.7	0.5	-
Income						
Under $10,000	25.8	63.7	73.6	17.6	0.6	-
$10,000-$19,999	26.0	72.7	72.7	30.8	1.2	-
$20,000-$29,999	41.1	89.8	56.4	30.5	2.5	-
$30,000-$39,999	49.5	93.0	47.6	33.7	2.9	-
$40,000-$49,999	54.0	90.3	46.0	39.2	0.0	-
$50,000-$59,999	48.0	91.6	51.8	36.6	0.2	-
$60,000-$74,999	45.9	93.1	53.2	35.5	0.9	-
$75,000-$99,999	51.0	91.5	47.9	30.2	1.1	-
$100,000+	62.2	92.7	36.2	39.3	1.6	-
Marital Status						
Married	44.9	91.1	53.8	32.1	1.4	-
Single	31.6	80.9	66.1	26.5	2.4	-
Divorced, separated, or widowed	37.1	74.2	61.9	30.3	1.0	-

* Hispanics may be of any race.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Were you asked to volunteer in the past year?

TABLE 3.36
CURRENT VOLUNTEER TIME COMPARED WITH THREE YEARS AGO
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Same	More	Fewer	Don't Know
Total	30.9	37.3	26.2	5.6
Sex				
Male	31.6	36.2	26.4	5.8
Female	30.4	38.1	26.3	5.1
Race				
White	31.6	36.7	26.2	5.5
Non-white	21.8	46.1	27.9	4.2
Black	19.0	47.5	29.5	3.9
Hispanic*	38.2	33.8	16.4	11.6
Age				
18-24	18.9	46.4	26.5	8.1
25-34	21.2	50.9	23.1	4.9
35-44	33.3	35.1	25.1	6.5
45-54	35.0	25.5	31.7	7.8
55-64	47.9	25.7	25.6	0.8
65+	36.5	27.8	29.9	5.7
Income				
Under $10,000	25.5	34.8	30.4	9.3
$10,000-$19,999	42.7	30.4	24.3	2.6
$20,000-$29,999	31.3	38.4	23.8	6.5
$30,000-$39,999	23.3	40.8	26.2	9.7
$40,000-$49,999	33.0	35.7	27.7	3.7
$50,000-$59,999	37.1	32.8	27.1	2.9
$60,000-$74,999	24.6	46.0	25.2	4.2
$75,000-$99,999	31.5	33.0	34.9	0.6
$100,000+	21.2	52.6	22.5	3.7
Marital Status				
Married	32.0	35.4	27.2	5.4
Single	22.6	49.8	23.4	4.2
Divorced, separated, or widowed	34.0	35.2	22.9	7.9

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 54.4 percent who volunteered in the past year as of March, 1990.

Question: Would you say you spend more, fewer, or about the same number of hours on volunteer work today as you did three years ago?

TABLE 3.37
REASONS FOR GIVING MORE HOURS
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristics	More Free Time	More Concerned/ Desire to be Helpful	Expanding Interest/ My Involvement Increased	Children More Involved	Work/School Schedule	They Asked Me	Other	Don't Know
Total	30.9	21.4	17.5	7.3	3.5	2.9	22.6	0.3
Sex								
Male	25.7	25.7	20.3	5.7	2.3	2.7	24.6	0.6
Female	34.6	18.1	15.2	8.7	4.4	3.1	20.9	0.1
Race								
White	30.7	21.2	16.3	7.4	3.6	2.9	22.7	0.3
Non-white	28.9	24.6	28.5	6.1	2.6	2.9	18.4	0.0
Black	27.0	22.6	26.5	6.4	2.7	2.9	19.1	0.0
Hispanic**	25.1	24.1	36.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	18.8	5.9
Age								
18-24	34.0	22.6	12.0	0.0	6.3	2.4	26.3	0.4
25-34	28.6	18.1	17.6	13.6	1.5	2.7	24.6	0.0
35-44	24.4	31.1	18.8	7.6	5.2	0.7	18.5	1.2
45-54	24.4	18.7	29.5	4.1	1.4	1.6	25.4	0.0
55-64	27.8	25.1	11.4	0.0	5.5	5.6	25.3	0.0
65+	62.3	10.9	10.8	0.0	4.4	8.2	15.3	0.0
Income								
Under $10,000	30.6	14.4	23.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.5
$10,000-$19,999	55.0	20.8	6.2	0.0	3.2	4.7	19.6	0.3
$20,000-$29,999	21.0	28.0	14.5	10.4	8.2	3.9	24.9	0.3
$30,000-$39,999	39.3	14.6	19.5	6.9	1.3	3.9	14.0	1.0
$40,000-$49,999	22.6	21.6	17.5	7.4	0.0	1.7	32.7	0.0
$50,000-$59,999	36.1	26.0	22.9	19.2	2.8	0.9	6.6	0.0
$60,000-$74,999	20.5	11.1	28.8	5.1	5.0	1.4	29.3	0.0
$75,000-$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$100,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marital Status								
Married	26.8	20.1	20.5	9.9	4.8	3.0	19.5	0.1
Single	39.6	29.2	9.6	0.5	1.3	4.5	24.0	1.4
Divorced, separated, or widowed	39.6	16.8	12.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	37.2	0.0

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 37.3 percent of volunteers in the past year as of March, 1990 who reported giving more time than three years ago.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Are there any particular reasons you spend more hours in volunteer work now than 3 years ago?

TABLE 3.38
REASONS FOR GIVING FEWER HOURS
(Percentage of Respondents)*

Demographic Characteristics	Lack of Time	Work/School Schedule	Health Reasons	Age	Moved	Children More Involved	Other	Don't Know
Total	45.0	19.2	11.2	5.8	3.2	3.1	19.3	2.1
Sex								
Male	44.2	17.0	10.1	7.5	3.4	3.3	21.1	3.8
Female	45.7	21.1	12.3	4.3	3.0	2.9	17.7	0.6
Race								
White	45.3	18.5	11.0	5.2	2.9	3.4	19.8	2.3
Non-white	41.9	26.6	13.8	11.9	5.9	0.0	13.2	0.0
Black	37.5	29.1	15.1	13.0	6.5	0.0	13.4	0.0
Hispanic**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age								
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	42.9	19.1	7.3	0.0	6.1	8.2	20.1	2.9
35-44	58.3	21.2	7.2	2.3	5.7	4.9	7.9	1.0
45-54	49.1	27.0	3.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	4.8
55-64	33.7	11.7	12.9	11.2	0.5	0.0	34.4	0.4
65+	15.6	2.1	39.3	18.6	2.5	0.0	32.2	0.0
Income								
Under $10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000-$19,999	38.0	11.4	27.0	5.9	0.6	1.8	24.4	0.0
$20,000-$29,999	38.2	19.7	14.9	4.1	6.4	1.2	22.2	4.1
$30,000-$39,999	49.5	17.6	7.9	4.4	1.7	9.2	10.5	6.2
$40,000-$49,999	45.6	24.0	3.1	5.6	5.4	2.4	21.8	1.0
$50,000-$59,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$60,000-$74,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$75,000-$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$100,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marital Status								
Married	46.4	19.9	9.7	5.9	4.3	3.5	16.1	2.3
Single	53.1	30.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	3.3
Divorced, separated, or widowed	29.5	5.5	22.6	11.6	0.5	1.8	37.0	0.0

* Respondents could give multiple responses.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

Data from the 26.2 percent of volunteers in the past year as of March, 1990 who reported giving less time than three years ago.

- = Too few cases.

Question: Are there any particular reasons you spend less time in volunteer work now than 3 years ago?

TABLE 3.39
PERSONAL GOALS OF RESPONDENTS
(Percentage of Respondents)

	High Range			Mid-Range	Low Range		
Personal Goal	All High Range Responses	Absolutely Essential	Very Important	Somewhat Important	All Low Range Responses	Not Very Important	Not at All Important, Can't Say
Family Responsiblity							
Providing a good home, furnishings, and clothes	87.1	49.2	37.9	7.2	5.7	1.7	4.0
Providing for family if you are gone	84.3	51.2	33.1	6.5	9.2	2.3	6.9
Sending children to college or other school	67.8	30.3	37.5	15.2	16.8	3.2	13.6
Self-realization							
Applying talent and creativity to the maximum extent possible	73.7	27.9	45.8	18.7	7.4	4.1	3.3
Making strong commitments to religious life	62.4	32.4	30.0	21.3	16.3	10.1	6.0
Societal commitments							
Making contributions to charities, institutions, religious organizations	39.9	11.5	28.4	41.7	18.4	12.1	6.3
Giving time to charities, institutions, religious organizations	37.7	9.7	28.0	40.0	22.2	13.1	9.1
Being involved in public affairs and policies	24.2	6.4	17.8	34.0	41.9	25.4	16.5

Question: How important is: providing a good home, furnishings, and clothes; providing for family if you are gone; sending children to college or other school; applying talent and creativity to the maximum extent possible; making strong commitments to religious life; making contributions to charities, institutions, religious organizations; giving time to charities, institutions, religious organizations; being involved in public affairs and policies?

TABLE 3.40
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL" PERSONAL GOALS AND CHARITABLE BEHAVIOR

			Contributed Only					Contributed and Volunteered			
Personal Goal	Percentage Rating Goal as Absolutely Essential	Total Contributors (Percent)	Percentage	Average Household Income (Dollars)	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Given	Total Volunteers (Percent)	Percentage	Average Household Income (Dollars)	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Given
Total sample	NA	75.1	27.1	35,618	601	1.6	54.4	48.0	41,487	1,192	2.9
Providing a good home, furnishings, and clothes	49.2	75.2	25.7	38,052	592	1.5	57.2	49.5	42,063	1,343	3.2
Providing for family if you are gone	51.2	75.1	25.4	40,424	798	1.9	57.5	50.7	43,564	1,248	2.9
Sending children to college or other school	30.3	77.8	24.3	42,241	597	1.4	59.2	53.4	46,114	1,216	2.6
Giving time to charities	9.7	77.8	18.6	38,018	545	1.5	65.3	59.3	40,525	2,023	5.1
Making contributions to charities	11.5	83.7	25.1	39,327	1,002	2.6	62.3	58.6	39,244	2,177	5.7
Making strong commitments to religious life	32.4	82.5	22.6	33,397	804	2.4	65.7	59.9	39,533	1,708	4.4
Applying talent and creativity to the maximum extent possible	27.9	75.0	20.8	39,970	715	1.7	61.6	54.2	40,684	1,221	2.8
Being involved in public affairs	6.4	71.0	29.1	31,154	859	2.7	48.3	41.9	44,349	2,023	4.6

NA = Not applicable.

CHAPTER FOUR

BEHAVIOR THAT INFLUENCES GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

Although 75 percent of American adults surveyed reported that their households gave to charities and 54 percent reported volunteering, it is clear that those who do both are the more generous givers. Chapter 3 explored the influence of motivations on giving and volunteering behavior. This chapter explores giving and volunteering from several additional perspectives, including the relationship of religious involvement to giving and volunteering; the influence of certain perceptions about current and future resources on giving; the influence of the charitable deduction for taxpayers on giving; and the relationship of planned giving to giving behavior. Finally, the characteristics that differentiate generous givers and volunteers and nongivers and volunteers are provided.

Religious Involvement and Its Relationship to Giving and Volunteering

Religious organizations have been a major, if not the greatest, influence in developing the tradition of giving and volunteering to both spiritual and secular causes. However, very little systematic attention has been given to how the level of religious involvement relates to giving and volunteering, both to religious organizations and to other charities. One of the purposes of this survey was to try to get a better understanding of the influence of religious involvement on all giving and volunteering behavior.

Frequency of attendance at religious services has been shown to be an important indicator of both involvement in voluntary activities and generosity, so respondents were asked how regularly they attended religious services. **Table 4.1** shows their responses. Nearly eight out of ten respondents (78 percent) reported that they had attended religious services in the past year, and 22 percent reported that they did not attend religious services.

Table 4.1 also shows that the frequency of attendance appears to have a major influence on the level of household giving. The respondents who attended church in the past year reported giving 2.4 percent of their household income. They also volunteered an average of 2.5 hours per week. In contrast, the respondents who did not attend church in the past year gave only 0.8 percent of their household income to charity. They volunteered 1.6 hours per week which is significantly below the national average for all respondents (2.2 hours). The 37 percent of respondents who reported attending religious services weekly gave 3.8 percent of their household income and volunteered an average of 3.4 hours per week. They were clearly the most generous givers of both time and money, compared with all other groups.

The proportion of respondents who reported that their households contributed to charity increased with the frequency of church attendance, from 58 percent for those who did not attend at all to 88 percent for those who attended religious services weekly. The proportion of volunteers in contributing households also increased with frequency of church attendance, from 31 percent among those who did not attend religious services at all to 66 percent among those who attended weekly (**Table 4.2**).

Active involvement in religious organizations has a marked impact on giving behavior (**Table 4.3**). People who attended church regularly were far more likely to give a higher percentage of their household income to charitable causes. Those households that contributed under $1,000 or an average of 0.8 percent of household income had a much lower proportion of weekly church attendees (35 percent) than those that contributed $1,000 or more (69 percent), or an average of 6.1 percent of their household income.

Personal Giving to Needy Persons Compared with Charitable Behavior

Individuals engage in helping behavior that is not defined as charitable giving. Whereas, charitable giving is clearly defined as donations to charitable organizations, people also help individuals directly. Respondents were asked whether they had given food, clothes, or money to a homeless person, a needy neighbor, a relative, a friend, or another needy person. Their responses also were compared with their charitable giving and volunteering behavior, as shown in **Table 4.4**.

Thirty-two percent of respondents reported directly helping a homeless or street person and 65 percent did not. Forty percent reported helping a needy neighbor and 58 percent did not. Forty-seven percent reported helping a needy relative and 51 percent did not. Forty-eight percent reported helping a needy friend and 49 percent did not. Thirty-five percent reported helping another needy person and 62 percent did not. Respondents were more likely to personally help needy relatives and friends than they were to help needy neighbors, homeless people, or other needy persons.

Patterns of charitable behavior varied by those respondents who reported helping various types of needy persons. Those who reported directly helping needy persons contributed and volunteered at higher than the national rate, compared with those who did not. Among the 32 percent of respondents who reported directly giving to a homeless person, 79 percent contributed to charitable organizations and 62 percent volunteered, compared with 74 percent who contributed and 51 percent who volunteered among the 65 percent who reported not directly helping homeless persons. Of the 40 percent of those who personally gave to a needy neighbor, 77 percent contributed and 61 percent volunteered. Among the 58 percent of respondents who did not personally help a needy neighbor, 75 percent contributed and 50 percent volunteered. Among the 47 percent of those who personally gave to a needy relative, 79 percent contributed and 57 percent volunteered, compared with the 72 percent who contributed and the 52 percent who volunteered among the 51 percent who did not directly give to a needy relative. Of the 48 percent of respondents who personally gave to a needy friend, 78 percent contributed and 59 percent volunteered. Among the 49 percent of those who did not directly give to a needy friend, 74 percent contributed and 50 percent volunteered. Of the 35 percent of those who reported personally giving to another needy person, 79 percent contributed and 62 percent volunteered, compared with the 74 percent who contributed and the 50 percent who volunteered among the 62 percent of respondents who reported that they did not personally give to another needy person. These findings suggest that people who personally give to needy others also are more likely to contribute and volunteer to charitable organizations.

Giving and Concern About Having Enough Money in the Future

Perceptions about financial stability can influence the amount of money people contribute to charity. Respondents were asked whether they worried about having enough money in the future, and, if so, how much they worried. As shown in **Table 4.5**, over two-thirds (68 percent) reported that they worried about having enough money in the future; 31 percent did not. Of those who reported worrying, 29 percent said that they worried a lot, 46 percent said they worried a moderate amount, and about one-fourth (24 percent) reported they worried only a little.

Respondents were divided into two groups based on whether or not they worried about having enough money in the future. **Table 4.6** shows that respondents who reported no concerns gave an average contribution of $956, which was nearly 50 percent higher than the average contribution of those who reported that they did worry about money in the future ($643). Those who did not worry also contributed a higher percentage of their income to charity (2.3 percent) than those who did worry (1.8 percent).

The proportion of respondents who reported worrying about having enough money in the future generally declined with age, from 77 percent among those 18 to 24 years of age to 47 percent for persons 65 years of age or older. Accordingly, the proportion of respondents who reported not worrying at all about having enough money in the future generally increased with age, from 23 percent among 18 to 24 years of age to 53 percent for persons 65 years of age or older.

Respondents from 18 to 24 years of age who reported worrying about money gave 0.7 percent of their household income to charity, compared with people from 55 to 64 years of age who gave 3.3 percent, or those 65 years of age or older who gave 2.3 percent. Respondents from 18 to 24 years of age who reported they did not worry about having enough money in the future gave 0.3 percent of their household income to charity, and those 65 years or older gave 3.8 percent. Thus, worry about having enough money in the future did not affect generosity in these age groups, but the two age groups differed greatly in their level of giving.

In contrast, worrying about having enough money in the future had a significant impact on the generosity of people from the ages of 35 to 54. The 79 percent of respondents from 35 to 44 who reported worrying about money gave 1.9 percent of their household income to charity; the 21 percent of that age group who reported no concern gave 2.5 percent. The 70 percent of respondents from 45 to 54 years of age who reported worrying about money gave 1.7 percent of their household income, compared with 2.4 percent for the 30 percent who had no concern. The 64 percent of respondents from 55 to 64 years of age who reported worrying about money gave 3.3 percent of their household income to charity, compared with 2.7 percent among the 46 percent who did not worry.

Concerns about money show a greater effect in the analysis by income group, however. The only income groups that reported worrying about money yet gave 2 percent or more of their household income to charity were the income groups below $10,000 or from $75,000 to $100,000. Two income groups that reported having no concern about money gave 3 percent or more of their household income to charity: below $10,000 (3.9 percent), and $100,000 and above (3.8 percent).

The effects of concerns about money are about the same for contributors as for the total population. **Table 4.7** shows that contributors were about as likely to report some concern about having enough money in the future as the total population (67 percent versus 69 percent). Contributors who reported having no concern gave an average of $1,235 to charity, which was 43 percent higher than the average contribution of $865 given by the contributors who did worry about having enough money in the future. Contributors who did not worry gave 2.9 percent of their household income to charity, which was significantly higher than the 2.2 percent from the contributors who did worry.

As for the total population, worry about money generally declined with age, from 79 percent of contributors ages 18 to 24 to 47 percent of those 65 years of age or older. Except for the youngest and oldest age groups and persons between 55 and 64 years of age, contributors who worried gave a smaller percentage of their income than those who did not worry. Contributions as a percentage of income also generally increased with age. The differences were dramatic. Among contributors from 35 to 44 years of age, those who worried gave 2.1 percent of their income to charity, and those who did not worry gave 2.6 percent. Those contributors 65 years of age and older who worried gave 3.0 percent, and those who did not gave 4.8 percent.

Among contributors who worried about having enough money in the future, only three income groups contributed above the national average (2.5 percent) of their household incomes to charity: those with household incomes below $10,000 (5.0 percent); from $10,000 to $20,000 (3.0 percent), and from $75,000 to $100,000 (3.4 percent). Among contributors who reported that they had no worry about money, most all income groups contributed 2.5 percent or more of their household money to charity. (The exceptions were households with incomes from $50,000 to $100,000.) In fact, unconcerned contributors with household incomes under $10,000 contributed 6.5 percent of their household income to charity, and those with household incomes of $100,000 or above gave 4.3 percent.

Although the frequency of worrying about having enough money in the future declined with age, it varied somewhat by income and age groups. In most age and income groups, people who worried about money gave a significantly lower percentage of their household income to charity than did those who did not worry.

Giving and Tax Status

Over the years, research has shown that although people do not decide to give because the gift is deductible from their income taxes, the amount given is influenced by whether or not the gift is tax deductible. In 1987, Americans were preparing their first tax returns based on a major change in the federal income tax law passed in 1986. This new law eliminated many tax deductions. As of 1987, only taxpayers who itemized their deductions were permitted to deduct charitable contributions. And because many other tax deductions were eliminated, the proportion of Americans who itemize their tax deductions is expected to decline from over 40 percent in 1986 to approximately 25 percent in 1989, when the current income tax law has been fully phased in.

To determine the impact of the new income tax law on giving and volunteering, respondents were asked whether they intended to itemize deductions on their income tax returns for 1989. As shown in **Table 4.8**, 41 percent reported that they intended to itemize, 51 percent reported they were not going to itemize, and 8 percent were not sure.

The demographic characteristics of those respondents who reported that they intended to itemize vary markedly from those who did not intend to itemize, as shown in **Table 4.9**. The major characteristic of itemizers is that they have higher average incomes than nonitemizers: two-thirds or more of respondents with household incomes of $60,000 or higher reported that they intended to itemize, compared to 18 percent of respondents with household incomes of $20,000 or less. The proportion of respondents reporting that they intended to itemize generally increased with income. Itemizers also increased with age with the exception that the proportion of itemizers started to decline among older adults: while 60 percent of adults from 45 to 54 years of age reported that they intended to itemize, only 49 percent of adults from 55 to 64 years of age intended to do so. Only 24 percent of adults 65 years of age or older reported that they intended to itemize. Married persons were much more likely to report that they intended to itemize (50 percent) than single persons (22 percent), or those who were divorced, separated, or widowed (26 percent). Because itemization is a factor of income, whites were far more likely to report that they intended to itemize (43 percent) than blacks (26 percent), or Hispanics (18 percent).

Among the 74 percent of itemizers who intended to take a charitable deduction, the primary demographic characteristic was again income. Those itemizers who intended to take the charitable deduction increased from 51 percent among those who had household incomes under $20,000 to 85 percent or higher among those with incomes of $75,000 or more.

Respondents were divided into groups depending on their status as itemizers on their 1989 income tax returns (**Table 4.10**). The 30 percent of respondents who reported that they intended to itemize and claim a charitable deduction gave an average contribution of $1,456, or 3.1 percent of their household income. Those who did not intend to itemize gave an average contribution of $419, or 1.2 percent of their household income. Itemizers who intended to claim a charitable deduction had a much higher average household income ($50,343) than nonitemizers ($28,228).

Thirty-eight of respondents were contributors who intended to itemize and claim a charitable deduction and 52 percent were contributors who did not intend to itemize. Thus, nearly half of all contributing households intended to itemize. Those who intended to claim a charitable deduction gave an average household contribution of $1,691, or 3.3 percent of their household income to charity; those who intended not to itemize gave an average contribution of $543, or 1.8 percent of their household income. Contributors who intended to itemize had a significantly higher household income ($51,145) than those who intended not to itemize ($30,675).

Of the contributing households in which the respondent volunteered, 44 percent reported that they intended to claim a charitable deduction (21 percent of all respondents) and 47 percent reported that they intended not to itemize (22 percent of all respondents). Those who intended to itemize gave an average contribution of $1,877, or 3.7 percent of income. Those who did not intend to itemize gave $695, or 2.2 percent of household income. Contributors who intended to claim a deduction had a significantly higher average household income ($50,738) than those who did not intend to itemize ($32,785).

Thus, respondents who intended to claim a charitable deduction gave more than the average contribution to charity and two and one-half times the percentage of household income as those who intended not to itemize.

An additional analysis was undertaken to determine if home ownership and weekly attendance at religious services interacted with tax status (**Table 4.11**). About 25 percent of respondents (34 percent of all contributors) reported household contributions, owned their own home, and attended church weekly. About 19 percent of respondents (25 percent of all contributors) reported household contributions, volunteered, owned their own home, and attended church weekly. Another 7 percent of respondents contributed and attended church weekly, but did not own their home, and 6 percent of respondents contributed, volunteered, and attended church weekly, but did not own their own home. Respondents who did not own their own homes had significantly lower average household incomes than those who did.

Itemizers who contributed, owned their homes, and attended church weekly gave $2,235 or an average of 4.5 percent of their household income to charity; nonitemizers with these characteristics gave

$866 or 3.0 percent of their household income. Among contributing households in which the respondent volunteered, itemizers who attended church weekly and owned their homes gave $2,196 or an average of 4.5 percent of their household income. and nonitemizers with these characteristics gave $1,048 or 3.3 percent of their household income. Itemizers in this group gave on average nearly twice the average gift that all itemizers gave ($1,268). Nonitemizers in this group gave nearly three times the average gift ($363) of all respondents who intended not to itemize, and their giving as a percentage of household income (3.3 percent) exceeded the average percentage of income given by all respondents who intended to itemize (2.6 percent).

In the total population and among contributors, itemizers gave significantly more as a percentage of household income than did nonitemizers. However, itemizers and nonitemizers who owned their own homes and attended church weekly gave a much larger percentage of household income than the average for itemizers in the total population. It is clear, however, that itemizing deductions for charitable contributions has a major effect on the amount of household contributions.

Pledging and Giving

To determine the impact of pledged giving on total giving, contributors to religion were asked whether they tried to pledge a dollar amount or a percentage of their income to religious or other charities. **Table 4.12** shows that 34 percent of the respondents who reported contributing to religious organizations in the past year said they attempted to give a certain percentage of their income to religion and 65 percent did not. Those who did gave an average of $1,934, or 5.0 percent of their average household income, to charity. Those who did not gave an average contribution of $894, or 2.3 percent of their average household income. Thus, givers who tried to contribute a certain proportion of their household income on average gave more than twice the amount contributed by those who did not.

Table 4.13 shows that only 7 percent of the respondents who gave to other charities reported trying to pledge a certain proportion of their income to these charities each year. Those who pledged, even though they represented a small proportion of the population, gave a higher percentage of household income (3.1 percent), than those who did not pledge (2.4 percent).

Contributors to religious organizations were asked whether they had tried to pledge a specific dollar amount each week. As shown in **Table 4.14**, 38 percent did, 47 percent did not, and 9 percent reported that they combined pledging a dollar amount each week with on-the-spot decisions to give. Contributors who reported trying to pledge a specific dollar amount gave an average contribution of $1,480, which was 3.4 percent of their average household income. Those who combined pledging and a decision to give at the moment contributed an average of $1,936, which was 4.9 percent of their household income, and those who did not try to pledge contributed an average of $954, or 2.7 percent of their household income. Those who combined both approaches gave nearly twice as much as those who did not pledge at all.

Contributors to other charities were asked if they tried to pledge a certain dollar amount or if they reviewed each gift request on its own merit. Only 6 percent reported planning to give a certain dollar amount each year, as shown in **Table 4.15**. Another 77 percent decided to give based on the merit of each request. About 7 percent reported that they combined both approaches. Those who combined both approaches gave 4.3 percent of their household income compared with those who reported pledging (2.5 percent) or those who made an on-the-spot decision (2.4 percent).

Thus, pledging to give either a proportion of household income or a specific dollar amount or mixing pledging with making decisions based upon merit led to major increases in the average gift to religious organizations. These results suggest that if a larger proportion of Americans pledged either a percentage of their income or a specific dollar amount to other charities, as well as making giving decisions on merit, they would contribute substantially more.

How Contributors Compare Their Giving With That of Other People

Respondents were asked how they compared their giving with that of other people like themselves (**Table 4.16**). Overall, 13 percent of contributors thought they were giving more than others like themselves, and 16 percent thought they were giving less. More than one-half of all contributors (56 percent) thought they were giving about the same amount as others, and 16 percent did not know how their giving compared with that of others.

In most cases, contributors seemed to classify themselves correctly. Contributors who responded that they gave more than others like themselves gave an average of $2,378, or 5.2 percent of their household income, to charity. Those who responded that they were giving about the same amount gave an average of $737, or 2.0 percent of their household income. Those who reported giving less than others gave an average of $546, or 1.4 percent of their household income. Finally, contributors who did not know how their giving compared with that of others gave an average of $917, or 2.2 percent of their household income, to charity. This group on average was more generous than those who thought they gave the same as others. The only three age groups where a sufficient number of respondents reported that they gave more than others were those from 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 65 years of age and older. Among contributors who reported giving the same as others, the proportion of income given to charity declined with household income, from 3.3 percent of income among those who had household incomes under $10,000 to 1.4 percent among those with household incomes of $60,000 to $74,999.

Planned Giving

Several forms of planned giving are available to persons that want to contribute. They include charitable bequests or planned gifts using appreciated stock, real estate, life income trusts or annuities, or life insurance policies, among others. Respondents were asked if they use any of these forms of giving as compared with their current giving behavior, as shown in **Table 4.17**.

Thirty-seven percent of total respondents (42 percent of total contributors) reported that they had a will. However, only 4 percent of total respondents (5 percent of total contributors) reported that their will contained a charitable bequest. Respondents who reported that they had made a will gave an average contribution of $1,301 or 3.2 percent of their household income. Those respondents who reported that their wills included a charitable bequest gave an average contribution of $1,555 or 4.2 percent of their household income to charity.

Only 7 percent of respondents (10 percent of total contributors) reported that they considered a planned gift. There were too few responses to report on the percentage of respondents who actually had made a planned gift or which instrument they chose. Those contributors who reported that they had considered a planned gift gave an average contribution of $2,595, or 5.6 percent of their household income.

These findings reveal that respondents who make wills or consider planned gifts are generous contributors. However, the small percentage of respondents who made charitable bequests in their wills reveals that there is a great capacity to increase giving through charitable bequests.

Predictors of Generous Giving and Volunteering

To summarize the best predictors of generous giving and volunteering, a statistical procedure was performed to determine how these groups differed. This procedure, called a discriminate function analysis compares two groups, such as generous givers and nongivers. Using a common set of measured characteristics, such as age, income, personal motivations, and attitudes, it creates a function (the discriminate procedure) that makes it possible to distinguish between these two groups.

The particular discriminate analysis used for this report was the forward selection method. This method begins with no variables in the function. Each characteristic or variable is then examined in relation to the two groups, and the one which best separates the two groups is entered into the function. This process continues until all of the variables collected in this survey have been examined. The results of this analysis for generous givers, defined as those who contributed 3 percent or more of household income, and nongivers are provided in **Table 4.18**; for generous volunteers, defined as those who volunteered five hours per week in the month previous to the survey, and nonvolunteers in **Table 4.19**; and for both generous givers and volunteers and nongivers and nonvolunteers in **Table 4.20**. It should be noted that the characteristics or variables in the discriminate function can be descriptive individually, but are only predictive when used as variables in the full formula.

Table 4.18 provides the results of these analyses for generous givers (7 percent of total respondents), and nongivers (24 percent of total respondents). The group of characteristics that taken together distinguish generous givers from nongivers are a combination of demographic and behavioral factors as well as personal motivations and background influences. Generous givers are those personally motivated to meet religious beliefs and commitments (80 percent); they volunteer (79 percent); are older (average age: 51 years); perceive religious beliefs as a major background influence for their charitable behavior (84 percent), and attend religious services often (87 percent). Nongivers tend not to be motivated by religious beliefs (21 percent) nor are they likely to volunteer (26 percent). They are younger (average age: 40 years); do not perceive religious beliefs as an important background influence (29 percent); and do not attend religious services regularly (34 percent).

The combination of characteristics that distinguish generous volunteers (14 percent of total respondents) are somewhat different than those for nonvolunteers (45 percent of respondents), as shown in **Table 4.19**. Generous volunteers are distinguished by demographic and behavioral variables, but have more motivations that distinguish them from generous givers. Generous volunteers contribute (91 percent); have attended college (51 percent); attend religious services regularly (69 percent); report personal values as a major background influence on their charitable behavior (82 percent), and are younger (average age: 43 years). They are personally motivated to find cures for diseases (51 percent); to feel that they should help others with less (66 percent), and to increase opportunities for others (65 percent). Nonvolunteers are not as likely to be contributors (60 percent); to have attended college (23 percent); to attend religious services regularly (40 percent), and are somewhat older (average age: 46 years). They tend to be motivated to find cures for diseases (57 percent), but are less motivated to help others who have less (44 percent), or to increase opportunities for others (43 percent).

The combination of characteristics that distinguish the very small group that are both generous givers and generous volunteers (4 percent of total respondents) from that group that neither give nor volunteer (18 percent of total respondents) are shown in **Table 4.20**. While this group has some characteristics common to both generous givers and volunteers, it also has other characteristics that are different. Generous givers and volunteers are those who are personally motivated to meet religious beliefs and commitments (87 percent); have attended college (53 percent); attend religious services regularly (91 percent); are homeowners (74 percent); and report that religious beliefs were a major background influence on their charitable behavior (88 percent). They are highly motivated to find cures for diseases (47 percent); to enhance the moral basis of society (63 percent); and to increase opportunities for others (69 percent). Nongivers and nonvolunteers are far less likely to be motivated by religious beliefs (19 percent); to have attended college (14 percent); to attend religious services regularly (30 percent); or to be homeowners (46 percent). While they are more likely to be motivated to find cures for diseases (46 percent), they are far less likely to want to enhance the moral basis of society (28 percent), or to increase opportunities for others (31 percent).

All three groups—generous givers, generous volunteers, and both generous givers and volunteers—are characterized by strong background influences either in religious beliefs or moral values and are highly motivated by religious and social motivations to help others. They are also characterized by habitual behavior in giving, volunteering, and church attendance. On the other hand, those who neither give nor volunteer are far less likely to exhibit these characteristics. Essentially, generous givers and generous volunteers are characterized by strong value systems and background influences and a commitment to act on these values as demonstrated by their actual behavior.

TABLE 4.1
LEVEL OF GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES*

Attendance at Religious Service	Percentage of All Respondents	Average Household Contribution	Average Household Income	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed	Average Hours Volunteered per Week
All respondents	100.0	734	35,972	2.0	2.2
Attend church	77.7	862	36,144	2.4	2.5
Weekly or nearly every week	37.3	1,386	36,367	3.8	3.4
Once or twice a month	15.8	501	34,276	1.5	1.5
Only a few times a year	24.6	423	36,999	1.3	1.2
Do not attend church	22.3	293	35,403	0.8	1.6

* Excludes the 0.1 percent of total respondents who were undesignated.

TABLE 4.2
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS CONTRIBUTING TO CHARITY BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER STATUS*

Attendance at Religious Services	Contributing Households			Noncontributing Households		
	All	Respondent Volunteered	Respondent Did Not Volunteer	All	Respondent Volunteered	Respondent Did Not Volunteer
All respondents	75.1	48.0	27.1	24.9	6.4	18.5
	(100.0)	(63.9)	(36.1)	(100.0)	(25.7)	(74.3)
Attend church	80.1	52.9	27.2	19.9	5.7	14.2
	(100.0)	(66.0)	(34.0)	(100.0)	(28.6)	(71.4)
Weekly or nearly every week	87.5	65.6	22.0	12.5	5.3	7.2
	(100.0)	(74.9)	(25.1)	(100.0)	(42.4)	(57.6)
Once or twice a month	76.4	48.3	28.1	23.7	5.8	17.9
	(100.0)	(63.2)	(36.8)	(100.0)	(24.5)	(75.5)
Only a few times a year	71.2	36.6	34.7	28.8	6.4	22.4
	(100.0)	(51.4)	(48.7)	(100.0)	(22.2)	(77.8)
Do not attend church	57.8	31.0	26.8	42.3	8.6	33.7
	(100.0)	(53.6)	(46.4)	(100.0)	(20.3)	(79.7)

* Excludes the 0.1 percent of respondents who were undesignated.

** Figures in parentheses change preceding row to 100 percent for comparative purposes.

TABLE 4.3
HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS BY DOLLAR AMOUNT AND FREQUENCY OF RELIGIOUS ATTENDANCE

Level of Household Contribution	Average Contribution	Household Income	Contributions as Percentage of Income (a)	Percentage of Respondents Reporting Frequency of Religious Attendance				
				Total	Weekly or Nearly Every Week	Once or Twice a Month	Only a Few Times A Year	Never
Total	734	35,972	2.0	100	37.3	15.8	24.6	22.3
Non-givers	0	25,630	0.0	100	18.7	15.0	28.4	37.7
Givers	978	39,360	2.5	100	43.5	16.1	23.3	17.1
Dollar amount not reported	978(b)	38,366	2.6	100	45.6	11.8	26.0	16.6
Dollar amount reported	978	39,360	2.5	100	42.9	17.1	22.6	17.3
Under $1,000	274	36,049	0.8	100	35.2	21.0	25.1	18.6
$1-$100	53	30,535	0.2	100	23.3	22.0	32.4	22.4
$101-$200	164	37,445	0.4	100	33.0	18.9	24.5	23.1
$201-$300	262	39,303	0.7	100	35.3	24.3	21.3	23.1
$301-$400	357	36,340	1.0	100	43.3	25.0	15.0	16.7
$401-$500	465	42,953	1.1	100	44.8	20.8	19.8	14.6
$501-$600	566	38,326	1.5	100	54.0	22.4	18.4	5.3
$601-$700	666	36,579	1.8	100	43.5	15.2	28.3	20.8
$701-$999	837	44,904	1.9	100	54.5	13.9	13.0	10.9
$1,000 and over	3,026	49,927	6.1	100	69.2	10.0	12.4	8.5
First quartile ($1,000-$1,272)	1,105	43,266	2.6	100	66.0	12.6	13.6	7.8
Second quartile ($1,273-$1,995)	1,581	51,998	3.1	100	68.3	6.7	14.4	10.6
Third quartile ($1,996-$3,200)	2,502	48,754	5.1	100	68.0	11.7	10.7	9.7
Fourth quartile ($3,201-$100,650)	7,420	56,143	13.2	100	74.5	8.8	10.8	5.6

(a) For the major categories, Total, Givers, and Dollar amount reported, contributions as a percentage of income are based on respondents who reported both contributions and income. The dollar amounts, however, are averages for those respondents who reported either one or the other of the items. For the remaining categories in the table, contributions as a percentage of income are based on replies from respondents who reported dollar amounts for both contributions and income.

(b) Assumed to be the same as the average for respondents who reported dollar amounts for contributions.

TABLE 4.4
PERSONAL GIVING TO NEEDY PERSONS COMPARED WITH CHARITABLE GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING
(Percentage of Total Respondents)

Direct Aid To	Yes	Percentage Who Contributed	Percentage Who Volunteered	No	Percentage Who Contributed	Percentage Who Volunteered	Don't Know	Percentage Who Contributed	Percentage Who Volunteered
The homeless or street people	31.8	79.3	61.5	65.0	73.6	51.0	3.2	82.8	53.0
A needy neighbor	39.9	77.4	60.6	57.6	74.6	49.5	2.5	70.1	65.7
A needy relative	46.9	79.4	56.8	50.5	72.4	51.6	2.5	74.0	64.1
A needy friend	48.3	77.5	59.3	49.4	73.9	49.6	2.2	76.3	53.5
Another needy person	34.5	78.6	62.2	61.5	74.0	49.5	4.0	60.5	76.1

Question: People help in other ways besides giving money, time or other things to organized groups. Sometimes people help needy people directly. During the past twelve months, did you or members of your family or household give money, food or clothing to any of the following types of people?

TABLE 4.5
RESPONDENTS' CONCERN ABOUT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY IN THE FUTURE

Worry About Money	Percentage of Total Respondents
Yes	68
No	31
Not Sure	1
Total of the 68 percent who worry about money	100
A lot	29
A moderate amount	46
Only a little	24
Not sure	1
Total	100

Question: Do you ever worry about not having enough money in the future? If yes, would you say that you worry a lot, a moderate amount, or a little about not having enough money?

TABLE 4.6

ALL RESPONDENTS'* LEVEL OF GIVING BY WORRY ABOUT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY IN THE FUTURE

	All Respondents			Respondents Who Worry			Respondents Who Do Not Worry		
Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of Total Respondents	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Given	Percentage	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed	Percentage	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Total	100	734	2.0	68.7	643	1.8	31.3	956	2.3
Sex									
Male	48.7	931	2.4	66.1	835	2.2	33.9	1,134	2.8
Female	51.3	533	1.5	71.3	487	1.4	28.7	659	1.7
Race									
White	87.2	780	2.0	68.8	703	1.9	31.2	963	2.4
Non-white	12.8	445	1.4	68.6	367	1.2	30.3	635	1.9
Black	10.3	397	1.4	70.1	355	1.3	29.9	511	1.7
Hispanic**	6.6	297	1.0	77.2	298	1.2	21.5	301	0.8
Age***									
18–24	12.0	261	0.7	76.7	228	0.7	23.3	136	0.3
25–34	25.0	625	1.6	73.8	534	1.6	26.2	775	1.7
35–44	19.5	825	2.0	78.6	680	1.9	21.4	1,257	2.5
45–54	12.5	863	1.9	69.8	690	1.7	30.2	1,145	2.4
55–64	13.8	1,134	3.1	63.5	1,088	3.3	36.5	1,022	2.7
65+	16.6	723	3.1	46.9	435	2.3	53.1	901	3.8
Income***									
Under $10,000	12.6	186	2.5	74.0	152	2.0	26.0	289	3.9
$10,000–$19,999	17.2	316	1.9	71.5	272	1.8	28.5	289	2.2
$20,000–$29,999	18.9	560	2.1	72.7	468	1.9	27.3	693	2.7
$30,000–$39,999	15.5	732	2.0	68.6	556	1.6	31.4	970	2.8
$40,000–$49,999	10.3	702	1.5	66.9	602	1.3	33.1	891	2.0
$50,000–$59,999	8.2	759	1.3	63.8	775	1.4	36.2	671	1.2
$60,000–$74,999	7.3	1,136	1.6	62.7	1,196	1.8	37.3	1,006	1.5
$75,000–$99,999	5.1	2,575	2.9	61.1	2,777	3.2	38.9	2,154	2.5
$100,000+	3.4	2,512	2.4	56.0	1,628	1.2	44.0	3,639	3.8
Marital Status									
Married	65.0	902	2.2	69.2	806	2.0	30.8	1,132	2.6
Single	17.5	398	1.1	68.8	365	1.0	31.2	476	1.2
Divorced, separated, or widowed	16.5	488	2.0	66.4	398	1.9	33.6	511	2.2

* All respondents are included except the 1.3 percent who were not sure whether they worried about having enough money.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

*** No response to age is 0.3 percent. No response to income is 1.7 percent.

TABLE 4.7
ALL CONTRIBUTORS'* LEVEL OF GIVING BY WORRY ABOUT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY IN THE FUTURE

	All Contributors			Contributors Who Worry			Contributors Who Do Not Worry		
Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of Total Respondents	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Given	Percentage	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed	Percentage	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Total	75.1	978	2.5	67.1	865	2.2	31.8	1,235	2.9
Sex									
Male	71.9	1,294	3.1	65.0	1,156	2.8	35.0	1,574	3.6
Female	78.1	683	1.8	70.4	615	1.7	29.6	859	2.1
Race									
White	77.1	1,012	2.5	67.6	905	2.3	32.4	1,257	2.9
Non-white	61.6	719	2.2	71.1	551	1.8	28.9	1,113	3.0
Black	60.9	653	2.1	69.4	571	2.0	30.6	828	2.3
Hispanic**	62.2	478	1.5	73.6	511	1.8	26.4	396	1.0
Age									
18–24	53.9	484	1.2	79.4	489	1.2	20.6	343	0.7
25–34	70.0	893	2.1	72.9	817	2.0	27.1	1,124	2.4
35–44	86.3	956	2.2	77.5	824	2.1	22.5	1,403	2.6
45–54	78.6	1,098	2.3	69.4	919	2.0	30.6	1,525	2.9
55–64	79.9	1,420	3.6	61.3	1,509	4.0	38.7	1,289	3.1
65+	78.0	927	4.0	46.8	598	3.0	53.2	1,211	4.8
Income									
Under $10,000	49.0	379	5.5	66.8	332	5.0	33.2	478	6.5
$10,000–$19,999	65.1	485	3.2	72.3	450	3.0	27.8	583	3.8
$20,000–$29,999	76.9	728	2.9	69.6	654	2.6	28.6	928	3.7
$30,000–$39,999	81.9	894	2.6	69.6	709	2.0	30.4	1,277	3.7
$40,000–$49,999	84.5	831	1.8	68.4	704	1.6	31.6	1,125	2.5
$50,000–$59,999	80.7	941	1.7	65.2	973	1.8	34.8	893	1.6
$60,000–$74,999	90.9	1,250	1.8	64.4	1,295	1.9	35.6	1,203	1.8
$75,000–$99,999	92.1	2,793	3.2	62.1	2,997	3.4	37.9	2,504	2.9
$100,000+	86.8	2,893	2.9	54.0	1,558	1.6	46.0	4,323	4.3
Marital Status									
Married	79.7	1,132	2.6	67.1	1,001	2.4	32.9	1,442	3.1
Single	60.8	654	1.7	68.2	609	1.5	31.8	758	1.9
Divorced, separated, or widowed	72.8	592	2.5	66.7	525	2.4	33.3	731	3.0

* All contributors are included except those who were not sure whether they worried about having enough money.

** Hispanics may be of any race.

TABLE 4.8
RESPONDENTS' INTENTION TO ITEMIZE DEDUCTIONS

Intention to Itemize Deductions	Percentage of Total Respondents
Yes	41
No	51
Not Sure	8
Total of the 41 percent who itemize	100
Will claim a deduction for charitable contributions	74
Will not claim a deduction	22
Not sure	4
Total	100

Question: For your federal tax return that is normally due by April 15, will you itemize your deductions, that is use the 1040 long form and schedule A? If yes, will you be claiming a deduction for charitable contributions?

TABLE 4.9
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEMIZERS WHO INTEND TO CLAIM CHARITABLE DEDUCTIONS

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of Total Respondents	Yes	Percentage of Total Respondents	No
Total	30.3	73.6	9.2	22.5
Sex				
Male	15.6	76.3	4.2	20.7
Female	14.6	70.8	5.0	24.3
Race				
White	27.5	73.6	8.3	22.3
Non-white	2.4	77.7	0.6	20.3
Black	2.0	73.9	0.6	23.9
Hispanic*	0.9	79.8	0.2	16.0
Age				
18-24	0.9	49.8	0.9	48.5
25-34	7.4	74.1	2.1	21.6
35-44	8.3	77.0	2.2	20.1
45-54	5.8	76.0	1.6	20.2
55-64	4.9	73.8	1.5	22.1
65+	2.8	70.3	1.0	25.6
Income				
Under $20,000	2.7	51.4	2.5	47.2
$20,000-$29,999	4.3	69.9	1.6	23.6
$30,000-$39,999	5.3	74.6	1.5	21.7
$40,000-$49,999	4.3	72.0	1.3	22.7
$50,000-$59,999	3.4	79.7	0.7	16.5
$60,000-$74,999	3.9	80.3	0.8	15.7
$75,000-$99,999	3.4	91.6	0.2	7.2
$100,000+	2.1	84.9	0.3	10.7
Marital Status				
Married	24.9	76.0	6.5	19.8
Single	2.3	61.1	1.4	36.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed	2.8	64.4	1.4	32.5

Data from the 41 percent of respondents who reported that they will itemize on their income tax

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Excludes 3.9 percent who reported they were not sure.

TABLE 4.10
COMPARISON OF GIVING BY ITEMIZERS WHO INTEND TO TAKE CHARITABLE DEDUCTIONS AND OTHERS

		Itemizers				Nonitemizers*
			Intending to Claim a Charitable Deoucation			
Contributor and Volunteer Status	All Respondents	All	Yes	No	Not Sure	All
All respondents						
Percentage of respondents	100.0	41.2	30.3	9.3	1.6	58.8
Average household contribution (dollars)	734	1,185	1,456	434	414	363
Average household income (dollars)	35,972	47,105	50,343	36,532	45,932	28,228
Average percentage of household income given	2.0	2.6	3.1	1.0	0.8	1.2
All contributors						
Percentage of respondents	75.1	47.7	37.9	8.0	1.8	52.3
Average household contribution (dollars)	978	1,458	1,691	588	436	543
Average household income (dollars)	39,361	48,912	51,145	38,978	46,356	30,675
Average percentage of household income given	2.5	3.0	3.3	1.4	0.9	1.8
Contributors who volunteered						
Percentage of respondents	48.0	53.2	43.6	8.4	1.3	46.8
Average household contribution (dollars)	1,192	1,641	1,877	559	521	695
Average household income (dollars)	41,487	49,166	50,738	40,219	55,100	32,785
Average percentage of household income given	2.9	3.3	3.7	1.3	1.0	2.2

* Nonitemizers, or do not know about itemizer status.

TABLE 4.11

LEVEL OF GIVING BY HOME OWNERSHIP, ITEMIZER STATUS, CHURCH ATTENDANCE, AND VOLUNTEER STATUS

	Respondents			Contributors					
							Respondent Volunteered		
Itemizer Status	All	Weekly Church-Goers, Own Home	Weekly Church-Goers, Don't Own Home	All	Weekly Church-Goers, Own Home	Weekly Church-Goers, Don't Own Home	All	Weekly Church-Goers, Own Home	Weekly Church-Goers, Don't Own Home
All respondents									
Percentage of respondents	100.0 *	27.8	9.5	75.1	25.3	7.3	48.0	18.9	5.5
Average household contributions (dollars)	734	1,527	993	978	1,676	1,291	1,192	1,790	1,497
Average household income (dollars)	35,972	39,634	26,794	39,360	40,710	29,519	41,487	42,815	32,393
Average percentage of household income given	2.0	3.8	3.7	2.5	4.1	4.6	2.9	4.2	4.9
Itemizers									
Percentage of respondents	41.2	10.8	2.7	41.6	15.6	2.4	29.3	12.9	3.4
Average household contributions (dollars)	1,268	2,083	2,313	1,458	2,235	2,542	1,641	2,196	–
Average household income (dollars)	47,105	47,579	36,036	48,912	48,977	37,947	49,166	48,789	–
Average percentage of household income given	2.6	4.3	6.8	3.0	4.5	7.2	3.3	4.5	–
Nonitemizers**									
Percentage of respondents	58.8	17.0	6.8	33.5	9.7	4.9	18.7	6.0	2.1
Average household contributions (dollars)	363	766	539	543	866	753	695	1,048	798
Average household income (dollars)	28,228	29,278	23,235	30,675	29,461	25,384	32,785	32,320	27,541
Average percentage of household income given	1.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.3	2.8

* Percentages do not add up to 100 becaues of rounding and because respondents who were not sure or did not answer were excluded.

** Nonitemizers, or do not know about itemizer status.

– = Too few cases.

TABLE 4.12
LEVEL OF GIVING BY ANNUAL PLEDGING TO RELIGION*

Attempt to Pledge	Percentage of Contributors	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Yes	33.8	1,934	5.0
No	64.4	894	2.3
Don't know, no answer	1.8	275	0.7

* Data from the 53.2 percent of respondents who contributed to religion in the past year.

Question: In making your contributions to a church, synagogue, or mosque, do you or the members of your family or household try to give a certain percentage of your income each year?

TABLE 4.13
LEVEL OF GIVING BY ATTEMPT TO GIVE A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF INCOME TO OTHER CHARITIES EACH YEAR*

Attempt to Pledge	Percentage of Contributors	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Yes	6.7	1,299	3.1
No	87.6	1,016	2.4
Don't know, no answer	5.8	526	1.6

* Data from the 63.6 percent of respondents who contributed to other than religious charities in the past year.

Question: In making your contributions to organizations other than religious ones, do you or the members of your family or household try to give a certain percentage of your income each year?

TABLE 4.14
LEVEL OF GIVING BY PLEDGING A CERTAIN AMOUNT WEEKLY TO RELIGION*

Attempt to Pledge	Percentage of Contributors	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Try to give a fixed amount each week	38.4	1,480	3.4
Do not try to give a fixed amount each week	47.3	954	2.7
Mixed, both	9.1	1,936	4.9
Don't know, no answer	5.2	792	2.2

* Data from the 53.2 percent of respondents who contributed to religion in the past year.

Question: *In making these contributions, do you or the members of your family or household try to give a fixed dollar amount each week - as in making a pledge - or do you decide what to give each time you attend religious services?*

TABLE 4.15
LEVEL OF GIVING BY ATTEMPT TO PLEDGE A CERTAIN DOLLAR AMOUNT TO OTHER CHARITIES EACH YEAR*

Attempt to Pledge	Percentage of Contributors	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Try to give a certain amount annually	6.0	1,115	2.5
Make decision on merit	77.4	996	2.4
Mixed, both	6.7	1,715	4.3
Don't know, no answer	9.8	485	1.3

* Data from the 63.6 percent of respondents who contributed to other than religious charities in the past year.

Question: In making your contributions to charities other than religious ones, do you try to have some total amount which you or the members of your family or household feel you should give annually, or do you make decisions on each gift on its own merit?

TABLE 4.16
LEVEL OF GIVING BY CONTRIBUTORS' COMPARISON OF THEIR GIVING WITH THAT OF PEOPLE LIKE THEMSELVES

	More			About the Same			Less			Not Sure		
Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of All Respondents	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed	Percentage of All Respondents	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed	Percentage of All Respondents	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed	Percentage of All Respondents	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income Contributed
Total	12.5	2,378	5.2	56.1	737	2.0	15.8	546	1.4	15.6	917	2.2
Sex												
Male	13.0	3,477	7.1	53.9	852	2.2	15.5	680	1.7	17.6	1,114	2.4
Female	12.0	1,133	2.7	58.3	635	1.7	16.2	431	1.1	13.5	715	1.8
Race												
White	12.8	2,424	5.2	55.6	760	2.0	15.8	555	1.4	15.7	980	2.2
Non–white	9.9	–	–	60.0	557	1.8	15.5	–	–	14.5	–	–
Black	9.0	–	–	62.6	550	1.8	15.2	–	–	13.2	–	–
Hispanic*	7.0	–	–	55.4	311	1.0	17.4	–	–	20.1	–	–
Age												
18–24	9.8	–	–	56.8	525	1.2	16.5	–	–	16.8	–	–
25–34	14.0	2,452	5.4	53.5	580	1.5	16.6	326	0.7	16.0	–	–
35–44	15.0	1,926	3.8	56.5	825	2.0	16.6	588	1.4	11.9	957	2.2
45–54	9.7	–	–	55.5	855	1.8	15.8	–	–	19.0	1,511	2.9
55–64	14.5	–	–	51.2	1,074	2.8	18.3	–	–	16.0	–	–
65+	9.7	3,553	11.0	63.5	620	2.8	10.9	–	–	15.9	705	3.1
Income												
Under $10,000	6.8	–	–	57.5	227	3.3	23.1	–	–	12.6	–	–
$10,000–$19,999	8.5	–	–	60.1	425	2.8	15.4	–	–	16.0	–	–
$20,000–$29,999	11.4	–	–	59.8	641	2.6	14.3	–	–	13.4	–	–
$30,000–$39,999	13.9	–	–	58.0	873	2.5	15.7	–	–	12.4	–	–
$40,000–$49,999	14.3	–	–	55.8	682	1.5	12.7	–	–	17.2	–	–
$50,000–$59,999	15.4	–	–	48.9	806	1.5	13.0	–	–	22.6	–	–
$60,000–$74,999	16.6	–	–	51.0	973	1.4	15.9	–	–	16.6	–	–
$75,000–$99,999	20.4	–	–	42.8	1,636	1.9	15.7	–	–	21.1	–	–
$100,000+	24.8	–	–	49.1	–	–	9.1	–	–	17.0	–	–
Marital Status												
Married	13.8	2,635	5.3	55.5	880	2.1	14.9	621	1.4	15.8	969	2.1
Single	11.4	–	–	57.3	483	1.3	16.0	–	–	15.3	–	–
Divorced, separated, or widowed	9.1	–	–	57.7	412	1.7	18.6	–	–	14.6	–	–

* Hispanics may be of any race.

– = Too few cases to be reliable.

Question: Compared with other people like yourself, do you think you are currently giving more, less, or about the same amount to charity?

TABLE 4.17
PLANNED GIVING

			Contributors	
Forms of Planned Giving	Percentage of Total Respondents	Percentage of Contributors	Average Household Contribution (Dollars)	Average Percentage of Household Income
Made a will	37.0	42.0	1,301	3.2
Includes a charitable bequest	3.9	5.2	1,555	4.2
Considered planned gift	7.2	9.6	2,595	5.6
Actually made gift	-	-	-	-
Appreciated stock	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-
Life income trust or annuity	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-

- = Too few responses to be reliable.

Question: Have you (and/or your spouse) made a will? If yes, have you left a bequest to a charitable or religious organization? Have you ever considered a planned gift? If yes, did you actually make the gift? If yes, did it involve any of the following?

TABLE 4.18
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS (3% OR MORE OF INCOME) AND NON-CONTRIBUTORS*

Characteristic/Attitude	Percentage of Contributors (6.9% of respondents)	Percentage of Non-Contributors (24.3% of resopndents)
Percentage who chose meeting religious beliefs and commitments as a personal motivation	79.5	21.4
Percentage who volunteer	78.8	26.2
Average age (in years)	50.9	40.6
Percentage who see religious beliefs as being a major background influence	84.3	29.1
Percentage who attend church 1-2 times per month or more	86.7	33.5

* Based on a forward selection discriminate function analysis. All variables in the list are significant differentiators beyond the .01 level of confidence.

TABLE 4.19
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENEROUS VOLUNTEERS (5 HOURS A WEEK OR MORE) AND THOSE WHO DO NOT VOLUNTEER*

Characteristic/Attitude	Percentage of Volunteers (14.3% of respondents)	Percentage of Non-Volunteers (44.8% of respondents)
Percentage who contribute	91.3	60.0
Percentage who attended college	51.3	23.1
Percentage who attend church 1-2 times per month, or more	69.4	39.7
Percentage who selected personal values as being a major background influence for their behavior	81.6	51.3
Average age (in years)	42.9	46.2
Percentage who selected finding cures for diseases as a major personal motivation	50.8	56.8
Percentage who selected feeling that those who have more should help those with less as a personal motivation	66.1	44.4
Percentage who have increasing opportunities for others as a personal motivation	64.9	43.2

* Based on a forward selection discriminate function analysis. All variables in the list are significant differentiators beyond the .01 level of confidence.

TABLE 4.20
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THOSE WHO ARE BOTH GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS (3% OR MORE OF INCOME) AND GENEROUS VOLUNTEERS (5 HOURS A WEEK OR MORE) AND THOSE WHO ARE NEITHER CONTRIBUTORS NOR VOLUNTEERS

Characteristic/Attitude	Percentage of Contributors and Volunteers (3.5% of respondents)	Percentage of Non-Contributors and Volunteers (17.9% of respondents)
Percentage who chose meeting religious beliefs and commitments as a personal motivation	86.5	19.2
Percentage who attended college	53.0	14.4
Percentage who attend church 1-2 times per month or more	91.0	29.5
Percentage who are home owners	73.8	45.6
Percentage who have religious beliefs as a major background influence	88.4	27.5
Percentage who have finding cures for diseases as a major goal	46.8	49.4
Percentage who have enhancing the moral basis of society as a major goal	62.8	27.5
Percentage who have increasing opportunities for others as a major goal	69.1	31.4

* Based on a forward selection discriminate function analysis. All variables in the list are significant differentiators beyond the .01 level of confidence.

CHAPTER FIVE

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

Democratic societies depend on citizen participation in a variety of activities, from community development at the local level, to citizen boards and commissions in nonprofit organizations, to government at all levels and to international activities. Charitable organizations are particularly reliant on public support through giving and volunteering. The extent of public involvement and trust in charitable organizations is a barometer for citizen involvement in communities, causes, and services. One of the purposes of this survey was to identify public attitudes toward charitable organizations, particularly focused on issues of public trust in order to determine the current climate for giving and volunteering.

Public Attitudes About Charitable Institutions

Americans surveyed were asked to rank their level of confidence in various institutions, including several types of charitable organizations, business, labor, the military, Congress, and public education. **Table 5.1** lists these institutions as ranked by the percentage of respondents reporting "a great deal" or "a lot" of confidence in them. Top ranked were private education (58 percent); public higher education (57 percent); charities providing health and social services (54 percent); and private elementary and secondary education (53 percent), followed closely by public elementary and secondary education (52 percent). The military and federated charitable appeals ranked sixth and seventh, followed by organized religion. A smaller proportion of respondents reported having "a great deal" or "a lot" of confidence in community foundations, the media, government at all levels, organized labor, advocacy organizations, Congress, private foundations, and big business. Thus, Americans surveyed expressed more confidence in several types of charitable organizations than in public (exclusive of education) or business institutions.

Public Attitudes About the Need and Effectiveness of Charitable Organizations

When respondents were asked whether charities are needed more today than five years ago, 81 percent agreed or strongly agreed, as shown in **Table 5.2**. Agreement was higher among females (85 percent) than males (78 percent), and similar by racial and ethnic groups. From 77 to 84 percent of respondents in each of the age groups also agreed. Over 75 percent of respondents in each of the household income group agreed, and agreement was highest among those with household incomes from $60,000 to $75,000 (86 percent).

Nearly six out of ten (57 percent) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that charities are more effective today than five years ago; one-fourth (25 percent) disagreed or disagreed strongly, and 18 percent were not sure (**Table 5.3**). Females were more likely to agree (60 percent) than males (54 percent). Hispanics (65 percent) were more likely to agree than whites (57 percent), and blacks (56 percent). Persons from 18 to 24 years old were most likely of all age groups to agree (68 percent), followed by persons between 25 and 44 years of age (58 percent). More than half of all respondents in each income group up to $75,000 agreed with the statement; however, less than half of respondents (44 percent) with household incomes from $75,000 and above agreed with this statement.

Public Trust in Charitable Organizations

There is a growing concern about honesty in U.S. organizations. In this survey, respondents were asked to agree or disagree to a series of statements that focused on issues of public trust in charitable organizations. Several questions related to the use of donated funds and the honesty of administrators. These issues are particularly important for charitable organizations that rely heavily on public trust and public support.

Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that they placed a low degree of trust in charitable organizations (**Table 5.4**). Whites showed the highest disagreement (64 percent), followed by blacks (60 percent), and Hispanics (58 percent). The proportion of level of trust was highest among young adults from 18 to 24 years of age (74 percent). Level of trust declined steadily through each age group, reaching its lowest point among persons 65 years of age or older (54 percent). These findings suggest that there is some decline in trust in charitable organizations among older adults. Over 60 percent of respondents in all income groups, except those below $10,000 (55 percent), disagreed with the statement. Single people expressed the highest level of disagreement with this statement (69 percent), followed by married couples (64 percent). People who were divorced, separated, and widowed showed less disagreement (56 percent).

More than 70 percent of respondents (71 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that most charitable organizations are honest and ethical in their use of funds (**Table 5.5**). Females were somewhat more likely to agree (73 percent) than males (68 percent), and whites were more likely to agree (72 percent) than Hispanics (68 percent), or blacks (65 percent). While there was little difference among age groups, those between the ages of 35 and 44 years of age had the highest agreement (75 percent), and those between 55 and 64 years of age had the lowest (66 percent). Among income groups, the highest level of agreement was among those with household incomes between $75,000 and $100,000 (75 percent), and lowest among those with household incomes below $20,000 (57 percent).

An overwhelming majority of respondents (80 percent) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that they believed that their donations were put to an appropriate use when they gave to a charitable organization (**Table 5.6**). There was little difference in response to this question. Whites were most likely to agree (81 percent), followed by Hispanics (77 percent), and blacks (74 percent). There was little difference by income group. More than three-fourths of all respondents in each group agreed with the exception of those with household incomes between $10,000 and $20,000, where the agreement was slightly lower (73 percent).

Three-fourths of respondents (75 percent) also agreed or strongly agreed that most charitable organizations are administered by honest people (**Table 5.7**). There was very little difference in the level of agreement by sex, race, or age to this statement. In only two income groups did respondents fall below 75 percent of agreement: those with incomes between $10,000 and $20,000 (72 percent), and those incomes between $20,000 and $30,000 (73 percent). Those respondents with household incomes between $40,000 and $50,000 had the highest level of agreement (80 percent). Married people had a higher level of agreement (78 percent) than single people (71 percent), and those who were divorced, separated or widowed (70 percent).

When respondents were asked whether they thought most charitable organizations were wasteful in their use of funds, 62 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed; 23 percent agreed or strongly agreed; and 13 percent were not sure (**Table 5.8**). Females were more likely to disagree (65 percent) than males (59 percent), and whites (62 percent) and blacks (59 percent) were more likely to disagree than Hispanics (55 percent). The level of disagreement decreased by age from 66 percent among respondents 18 to 24 years old to 53 percent among those 65 years of age and older. The highest level of disagreement was among those with household incomes of $60,000 to $75,000 (70 percent), and the lowest level among those with household incomes below $10,000 (56 percent). Married people (64 percent) and single people (62 percent) had a higher level of disagreement than those who were divorced, single or separated (53 percent).

To summarize: a majority of Americans (64 percent) placed a high level of trust in charitable organizations, although this trust was highest among young adults (73 percent), and lowest among older adults (54 percent). More than seven out of ten Americans (71 percent) believed that charitable organizations are honest and ethical in their use of funds, and they overwhelmingly agreed (80 percent) that their donations are put to appropriate uses. They also overwhelmingly believed (75 percent) that charities are administered by honest people. A somewhat lower majority (62 percent) believed that charities are not wasteful in their use of funds. Again, this belief was highest among young adults (66 percent) than older adults (53 percent). These findings suggest that a majority of Americans hold the practices and the people who work for charitable organizations in high regard. There seems to be a lower level of trust in charitable organizations and in their ability to not waste funds among the older population, while trust remains highest among younger adults.

Where People Prefer to Volunteer

Another measure of public support for charitable organizations is to determine people's preference for the type of organization where they choose to volunteer. Respondents were asked to which types of organizations they would most prefer to volunteer, as shown in **Table 5.9**). While some respondents gave multiple answers, it is clear that an overwhelming majority preferred to volunteer for private, nonsectarian charitable organizations (54 percent), or religious organizations (45 percent). To a much lesser extent, respondents reported that they preferred to volunteer for a government agency or organization (12 percent), or a for-profit organization (8 percent). Approximately 10 percent of respondents stated that it depends.

The preference to work for a private, nonsectarian organization was highest among those 35 to 44 years of age (61 percent), and lowest among those 65 years or older (48 percent). The desire to volunteer for a religious organization generally increases with age, from 34 percent among those 18 to 24 years old to 55 percent among those from 55 to 64 years of age. A higher proportion of young adults expressed an interest in volunteering for government (20 percent) than older adults (8 percent). The pattern is similar for preferences to volunteer to for-profit organizations: a higher proportion of young adults (11 percent) expressed an interest than older adults (3 percent).

A clear preference was reported to volunteer for private, nonsectarian organizations. The proportion of respondents who reported preferring to volunteer to private charitable organizations increased from 38 percent among those with household incomes under $10,000 to 71 percent among those with incomes of $100,000 or more. While there was a somewhat similar pattern among those who preferred to volunteer to for-profit organizations, generally there was no discernible differences among preferences to volunteer by household income except for private, nonsectarian charitable organizations.

The Capacity to Give and Volunteer

When respondents who reported contributing to religion in the past year were asked whether they thought they were giving as much as they should to religious charities, 51 percent said they were giving enough, but 39 percent said they were not and 10 percent were not sure, as shown in **Table 5.10**. Among age groups, persons from 18 to 24 years old (43 percent), 35 to 44 years old (43 percent), and 25 to 34 years old (42 percent) were most likely to say that they were not giving enough; least likely were those 65 years of age or older (26 percent). There was not much variation by income group, but the proportion of people who thought they were giving enough was highest among those with household incomes from $40,000 to $50,000 (61 percent), and $100,00 or more (63 percent). The large proportion of respondents (39 percent) who reported that they were not giving enough to religious organizations indicates that there is a large capacity to increase giving to religious organizations.

Contributors to other charities were also asked if they thought they were giving as much as they ought to be giving. As shown in **Table 5.11**, nearly 52 percent of this group responded that they thought they were giving enough, 37 percent thought they were not, and 11 percent were not sure. Respondents from 25 to 34 years of age were more likely than all other age groups to say that they were not giving enough (41 percent), and people 65 years of age or older least likely (28 percent). By household income groups, people with incomes of $100,000 or more were most likely to say that they giving enough (60 percent). The respondents most likely to report that they were not giving enough were those with household incomes under $10,000 (49 percent), and those with household incomes from $75,000 to $99,999 least likely (40 percent).

Respondents were also asked what percentage of their total annual income before taxes they would like to strive to give to charities. As shown in **Table 5.12**, nearly half of all respondents (45 percent) either said it depends (25 percent), or did not answer (20 percent). These responses indicate that nearly half of Americans do not have a standard of giving. The other 55 percent of the respondents cited various percentages of income, with more than half of this group (29 percent of all respondents) indicating that 5 percent or more of their total annual income was an appropriate goal.

Table 5.12 also shows the distribution of households by the percentage of their income they gave in 1989. Although only 3 percent of the respondents thought giving less than 1 percent was an appropriate standard of giving, 29 percent actually did. As the percentage of income increased, the percentage of Americans who actually gave that percentage declined. Among the 29 percent of respondents who reported that they should try to give 5 percent or more of their household income, only 9 percent actually did. The differences between what Americans want to strive to give as a percentage of income and what they actually give indicate an enormous potential capacity for increased giving.

Respondents also were asked how many hours a week they think Americans should try to volunteer, as shown in **Table 5.13**. Responses were similar to the responses on giving: 29 percent said that it depends and 18 percent did not know. Thirteen percent said one to two hours ought to be the goal, and another 14 percent thought two to three hours ought to be the goal. The high proportion who responded that they were not sure or did not answer the question indicates that nearly half of all Americans have no clear or accepted standard of how much time to volunteer.

Table 5.13 compares the amount of volunteering respondents thought they should strive for with their actual behavior. Although only 1.7 percent responded that people should not volunteer, 46 percent of Americans did not volunteer. Also, the proportion of respondents who thought they ought to volunteer one to five hours per week was somewhat higher than the percentage who actually did so. It is clear from the responses that many Americans either think they ought to volunteer more than they do, or have no idea what a standard ought to be. These responses indicate a significant enormous potential capacity to increase volunteering in the United States. Furthermore, although 12 percent of respondents said that they should volunteer five hours or more per week, 14 percent actually did so, indicating that increasing volunteer time to more than five hours per week may be a more achievable goal than increasing giving to five percent of income or more.

TABLE 5.1
LEVELS OF CONFIDENCE IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS
(Percentage of Respondents)

Institution	A Great Deal	Quite A Lot	Some	Very Little	Can't Say	Rank Order*
Private higher education	22.8	35.4	29.1	6.3	6.4	1
Public higher education	19.3	37.3	32.4	8.1	2.9	2
Charities providing health or social services	16.0	37.8	37.1	7.2	2.0	3
Private elementary or secondary education	21.2	31.4	33.8	7.7	5.8	4
Public elementary or secondary education	20.0	32.2	34.4	11.9	1.6	5
The military	19.6	31.5	32.0	14.1	2.9	6
Federated charitable appeals, e.g., United Way	16.5	34.1	32.9	13.5	3.0	7
Organized religion	23.9	25.5	31.9	16.0	2.8	8
Community foundations	10.1	27.4	45.7	9.6	7.2	9
Media, such as newspaper, T.V., radio	11.1	26.0	41.8	19.4	1.7	10
State and local government	9.8	27.0	45.2	16.2	1.8	11
Federal government	9.5	25.7	45.4	17.5	1.8	12
Organized labor	11.3	20.0	40.0	24.9	3.8	13
Organizations that advocate a particular cause	7.6	21.5	47.4	17.3	6.2	14
Congress	7.3	21.8	43.7	24.4	2.7	14
Private foundations	6.1	21.1	48.5	16.3	8.1	16
Big business	7.0	18.8	45.2	25.5	3.5	17

* Institutions are listed in rank order as determined by the combined responses to "a great deal" and "quite a lot" of confidence.

Question: Please tell me how much confidence you have in each of these institutions -- a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?

TABLE 5.2
ATTITUDES ABOUT WHETHER CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS ARE NEEDED MORE TODAY THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	31.6	49.7	10.8	1.4	6.5
Sex					
Male	29.4	48.6	13.6	1.2	7.1
Female	33.9	50.7	8.2	1.3	5.9
Race					
White	30.7	50.6	11.4	1.3	6.0
Non-white	38.2	45.6	6.5	1.3	8.4
Black	39.2	44.6	6.8	1.0	8.3
Hispanic*	37.1	46.1	8.0	0.9	7.9
Age					
18-24	28.5	53.9	8.4	0.8	8.5
25-34	30.8	51.1	9.7	2.0	6.4
35-44	33.9	50.2	10.3	0.3	5.4
45-54	36.9	45.4	11.5	1.4	4.7
55-64	31.5	48.4	13.0	1.9	5.1
65+	28.6	48.5	12.1	1.7	9.2
Income					
Under $10,000	33.6	48.8	5.5	1.7	10.4
$10,000-$19,999	28.2	50.2	10.4	2.0	9.2
$20,000-$29,999	29.4	49.9	14.2	2.0	4.5
$30,000-$39,999	33.8	51.5	6.9	1.4	6.4
$40,000-$49,999	30.3	53.9	11.3	0.6	3.9
$50,000-$59,999	28.7	47.7	16.6	0.4	6.6
$60,000-$74,999	44.0	42.4	10.4	0.5	2.8
$75,000-$99,999	29.7	51.8	12.1	0.0	6.4
$100,000+	36.0	40.2	17.5	1.8	4.4
Marital Status					
Married	32.1	49.6	11.5	1.4	5.4
Single	25.2	52.4	11.5	1.4	9.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	34.7	48.4	8.1	1.4	7.5

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: The need for charitable organizations is greater now than five years ago.

TABLE 5.3
ATTITUDES ABOUT WHETHER CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE TODAY THAN FIVE YEARS AGO
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	13.7	43.3	22.0	3.1	17.9
Sex					
Male	12.2	42.1	25.3	3.8	16.6
Female	15.2	44.6	19.1	2.6	18.6
Race					
White	13.3	44.1	22.4	3.0	17.2
Non-white	15.8	39.3	21.6	3.1	20.2
Black	16.1	39.7	21.8	2.9	19.5
Hispanic*	22.9	42.5	15.8	1.7	17.1
Age					
18-24	12.7	55.3	16.0	1.5	14.5
25-34	15.4	43.0	21.0	1.8	18.7
35-44	14.5	43.7	25.2	3.3	13.3
45-54	14.0	38.2	29.7	3.7	14.4
55-64	12.1	39.9	22.3	3.8	21.8
65+	11.8	41.5	18.1	5.3	23.4
Income					
Under $10,000	15.4	44.0	17.6	3.1	19.9
$10,000-$19,999	15.1	45.7	16.8	4.0	18.4
$20,000-$29,999	12.3	41.5	25.1	3.7	17.4
$30,000-$39,999	16.1	46.7	18.2	2.3	16.7
$40,000-$49,999	11.7	46.2	22.4	2.4	17.4
$50,000-$59,999	9.5	43.9	27.0	1.4	18.2
$60,000-$74,999	15.5	42.5	19.1	5.0	17.9
$75,000-$99,999	10.3	33.2	32.5	2.5	21.5
$100,000+	18.3	26.4	39.6	3.4	12.3
Marital Status					
Married	13.0	43.8	24.1	3.3	15.8
Single	12.1	45.3	19.6	1.8	21.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed	16.6	40.4	16.4	4.0	22.6

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: Charitable organizations are more effective now in providing services than five years ago.

TABLE 5.4
ATTITUDES ABOUT A LOW TRUST IN CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	4.9	23.5	50.4	13.4	7.7
Sex					
Male	5.3	23.8	49.8	12.9	8.1
Female	4.6	23.4	51.0	13.7	7.2
Race					
White	4.9	24.0	50.8	13.2	7.0
Non-white	5.5	21.5	45.5	15.3	12.2
Black	6.0	23.1	45.9	13.7	11.3
Hispanic*	4.4	31.8	42.9	14.6	6.3
Age					
18-24	1.4	18.4	62.3	11.1	6.8
25-34	3.9	20.5	53.5	15.9	6.2
35-44	5.3	20.6	52.6	15.0	6.5
45-54	7.4	26.3	47.6	13.4	5.3
55-64	7.3	29.7	43.0	11.7	8.3
65+	4.9	27.4	43.3	10.8	13.5
Income					
Under $10,000	6.0	30.5	40.4	14.4	8.7
$10,000-$19,999	5.5	25.3	50.5	11.2	7.5
$20,000-$29,999	4.9	25.9	47.5	11.9	9.8
$30,000-$39,999	5.4	18.9	53.6	15.6	6.5
$40,000-$49,999	5.1	14.9	57.5	14.4	8.2
$50,000-$59,999	3.0	22.2	55.6	12.0	7.3
$60,000-$74,999	3.3	23.4	45.9	20.6	6.8
$75,000-$99,999	7.5	18.5	61.4	9.9	2.7
$100,000+	1.5	24.1	53.8	11.4	9.2
Marital Status					
Married	4.9	23.8	50.5	13.9	6.8
Single	2.2	20.6	59.5	9.5	8.2
Divorced, separated, or widowed	8.0	25.7	40.8	14.7	10.8

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: I place a low degree of trust in charitable organizations.

TABLE 5.5
ATTITUDES ABOUT THE INTEGRITY OF CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE USE OF DONATED FUNDS
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	11.2	59.4	15.9	3.6	9.8
Sex					
Male	10.1	57.7	18.6	3.5	10.1
Female	12.1	61.1	13.5	3.7	9.5
Race					
White	10.8	60.7	15.7	3.5	9.3
Non-white	13.9	51.1	18.3	3.6	13.1
Black	13.6	51.8	19.1	3.5	11.9
Hispanic*	15.6	52.8	16.6	1.3	13.6
Age					
18-24	10.0	60.2	14.8	4.2	10.8
25-34	11.4	61.8	12.5	2.9	11.4
35-44	12.0	62.7	14.6	3.6	7.0
45-54	11.1	53.4	20.6	5.7	9.2
55-64	12.9	53.7	23.0	1.7	8.7
65+	9.6	60.6	14.0	4.2	11.6
Income					
Under $10,000	13.7	57.0	13.2	4.4	11.7
$10,000-$19,999	9.9	56.7	18.3	4.3	10.8
$20,000-$29,999	10.8	59.5	16.5	3.3	9.9
$30,000-$39,999	11.5	62.3	14.5	4.1	7.6
$40,000-$49,999	12.5	60.8	15.4	3.0	8.2
$50,000-$59,999	10.9	58.2	19.4	0.8	10.7
$60,000-$74,999	11.3	60.2	13.3	2.3	13.0
$75,000-$99,999	9.1	65.7	17.2	2.5	5.5
$100,000+	11.2	58.0	11.8	9.8	9.3
Marital Status					
Married	11.9	60.3	15.7	3.3	8.8
Single	10.8	57.5	17.6	2.8	11.2
Divorced, separated, or widowed	8.4	58.0	15.4	6.0	12.2

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: Most charitable organizations are honest and ethical in their use of donated funds.

TABLE 5.6
ATTITUDES ABOUT WHETHER CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS USE DONATIONS APPROPRIATELY
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	17.1	63.1	8.6	1.5	9.8
Sex					
Male	14.3	63.7	9.3	1.7	10.9
Female	19.8	62.6	7.7	1.4	8.5
Race					
White	16.7	64.3	8.6	1.2	9.2
Non-white	18.7	56.4	8.1	3.8	13.0
Black	18.6	55.6	8.7	3.8	13.3
Hispanic*	19.2	57.7	10.1	1.4	11.5
Age					
18-24	11.0	69.6	7.0	1.3	11.1
25-34	17.7	66.0	8.1	0.7	7.5
35-44	19.0	59.6	9.3	1.5	10.5
45-54	15.5	61.8	8.6	2.6	11.6
55-64	22.5	55.5	11.0	1.4	9.6
65+	15.1	65.1	7.5	2.2	10.1
Income					
Under $10,000	15.7	64.6	6.2	1.6	11.9
$10,000-$19,999	18.4	54.2	10.6	2.4	14.4
$20,000-$29,999	13.9	65.5	10.6	2.8	7.2
$30,000-$39,999	21.4	62.8	6.2	1.0	8.6
$40,000-$49,999	15.9	68.3	8.7	0.6	6.6
$50,000-$59,999	16.2	61.3	9.3	0.2	13.0
$60,000-$74,999	19.5	64.3	9.3	1.1	5.7
$75,000-$99,999	12.4	73.7	9.3	0.0	4.6
$100,000+	23.1	61.4	3.3	1.1	11.0
Marital Status					
Married	17.6	64.4	8.3	1.3	8.4
Single	15.6	62.7	8.4	0.9	12.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	15.5	59.2	10.2	2.9	12.3

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: On the whole, I believe that my donation is put to an appropriate use when I give to a charitable organization.

TABLE 5.7
ATTITUDES ABOUT THE HONESTY OF ADMINISTRATORS OF CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	10.8	64.3	13.2	2.3	9.4
Sex					
Male	10.0	64.6	13.5	1.9	10.0
Female	11.7	63.9	13.1	2.8	8.6
Race					
White	10.6	65.2	13.3	2.2	8.7
Non-white	13.2	57.3	12.3	3.6	13.6
Black	12.7	58.8	13.3	3.5	11.6
Hispanic*	14.9	56.7	15.0	2.0	11.5
Age					
18-24	10.9	63.2	12.4	3.6	9.9
25-34	9.3	68.3	12.5	1.2	8.7
35-44	11.7	65.2	12.0	1.9	9.2
45-54	10.4	59.1	16.8	3.3	10.4
55-64	12.6	60.7	13.5	2.4	10.8
65+	10.9	64.6	13.2	2.9	8.4
Income					
Under $10,000	15.4	60.8	9.5	3.9	10.4
$10,000-$19,999	9.4	62.4	16.3	3.0	8.9
$20,000-$29,999	8.1	64.4	16.6	2.5	8.4
$30,000-$39,999	12.8	62.4	12.9	2.7	9.2
$40,000-$49,999	10.7	69.3	10.5	1.7	7.8
$50,000-$59,999	9.5	66.8	11.8	1.2	10.7
$60,000-$74,999	12.1	64.8	12.9	1.4	8.8
$75,000-$99,999	10.3	67.1	12.3	0.0	10.3
$100,000+	10.8	67.3	9.5	1.1	11.3
Marital Status					
Married	11.1	66.4	12.4	2.0	8.1
Single	10.2	61.0	15.1	2.3	11.4
Divorced, separated, or widowed	9.2	60.7	14.1	3.9	12.2

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: I believe most charitable organizations are administered by honest people.

TABLE 5.8
ATTITUDES ABOUT WHETHER CHARITABLE OGANIZATIONS ARE WASTEFUL IN THEIR USE OF FUNDS
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Total	4.6	21.1	48.4	13.4	12.6
Sex					
Male	5.2	23.8	46.5	12.2	12.3
Female	4.0	18.5	50.5	14.4	12.6
Race					
White	4.4	21.7	48.8	13.2	11.8
Non-white	6.4	16.8	47.3	12.2	17.3
Black	6.5	18.0	46.2	12.8	16.5
Hispanic*	6.1	22.7	35.3	19.6	16.3
Age					
18-24	5.7	16.1	51.6	14.7	11.9
25-34	1.9	16.7	52.5	17.5	11.4
35-44	5.7	19.5	50.2	14.2	10.4
45-54	5.7	24.1	44.1	12.2	13.9
55-64	5.0	27.6	45.0	9.9	12.6
65+	5.2	25.1	44.2	9.2	16.3
Income					
Under $10,000	4.5	20.1	43.2	13.1	19.1
$10,000-$19,999	4.9	25.2	43.1	14.1	12.7
$20,000-$29,999	5.2	20.9	48.1	13.3	12.5
$30,000-$39,999	5.1	20.9	48.4	13.2	12.4
$40,000-$49,999	3.0	18.2	51.4	17.3	10.0
$50,000-$59,999	3.9	20.6	49.5	11.4	14.6
$60,000-$74,999	6.5	16.5	54.0	15.5	7.5
$75,000-$99,999	0.2	19.3	62.5	6.6	11.4
$100,000+	4.2	20.9	53.5	13.2	8.2
Marital Status					
Married	3.6	22.0	50.9	13.0	10.5
Single	4.2	16.9	47.3	14.4	17.3
Divorced, separated, or widowed	8.6	22.3	40.7	12.2	16.2

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Statement: Most charitable organizations are wasteful in their use of funds.

TABLE 5.9
POSITIVE RESPONSES TO TYPE OF ORGANIZATIONS PEOPLE PREFER TO VOLUNTEER FOR
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Private, Nonsectarian (Charitable) Organization	Private, Religious Organization	A For-Profit Organization	A Government Agency or Organization	Doesn't Matter/ Depends
Total	54.0	44.7	7.8	12.3	9.6
Sex					
Male	51.9	39.2	7.3	12.9	11.1
Female	56.0	49.8	8.4	11.8	8.3
Race					
White	56.8	44.6	6.9	11.7	9.0
Non-white	36.6	45.6	11.0	16.3	15.4
Black	33.9	46.5	11.0	15.7	15.3
Hispanic*	40.2	48.7	12.4	13.0	16.6
Age					
18-24	50.9	33.7	10.9	20.4	9.6
25-34	55.9	42.3	11.3	14.0	8.6
35-44	60.6	44.1	8.7	9.9	9.4
45-54	56.0	43.6	6.8	12.4	9.5
55-64	48.9	54.7	3.9	10.7	8.0
65+	47.6	50.0	3.3	7.9	13.1
Income					
Under $10,000	38.1	43.2	6.7	12.2	13.9
$10,000-$19,999	46.3	45.5	7.0	9.3	12.6
$20,000-$29,999	54.5	44.3	7.4	10.7	9.2
$30,000-$39,999	57.2	46.9	7.6	11.3	8.6
$40,000-$49,999	59.8	46.3	9.4	15.9	5.6
$50,000-$59,999	60.7	41.5	10.1	13.3	9.1
$60,000-$74,999	61.5	44.2	4.9	15.2	8.7
$75,000-$99,999	66.5	46.7	10.7	17.0	9.2
$100,000+	71.1	47.3	12.0	14.1	3.1
Marital Status					
Married	56.4	47.1	7.1	10.4	8.1
Single	52.5	34.2	13.1	18.7	13.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	45.6	46.2	5.2	13.0	11.4

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: Which types of organizations would you prefer to volunteer for?

TABLE 5.10
CONTRIBUTORS' SATISFACTION WITH THE AMOUNT THEY ARE GIVING TO RELIGIOUS CHARITIES
(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Giving Enough		
	Yes	No	Not Sure
Total	51.3	39.0	9.7
Sex			
Male	53.5	35.6	10.8
Female	49.3	42.3	8.4
Race			
White	51.8	38.8	9.4
Non-white	46.9	41.3	11.8
Black	47.0	42.2	10.8
Hispanic*	38.9	48.8	12.3
Age			
18-24	38.1	42.5	19.4
25-34	48.5	41.7	9.9
35-44	51.4	43.0	5.7
45-54	48.3	40.8	10.9
55-64	51.8	40.4	7.8
65+	66.4	25.9	7.7
Income			
Under $10,000	41.8	46.2	12.0
$10,000-$19,999	54.5	38.1	7.4
$20,000-$29,999	49.4	39.9	10.7
$30,000-$39,999	47.4	41.4	11.2
$40,000-$49,999	60.6	33.8	5.6
$50,000-$59,999	50.7	39.0	10.3
$60,000-$74,999	50.9	39.8	9.4
$75,000-$99,999	54.2	35.0	10.8
$100,000+	63.1	28.2	8.7
Marital Status			
Married	53.0	39.9	7.1
Single	46.8	35.7	17.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	49.4	39.8	10.8

Question: All in all, are you and the members of your family or household giving as much money to religious charities as you think you should be giving?

TABLE 5.11

CONTRIBUTORS' SATISFACTION WITH THE AMOUNT THEY ARE GIVING TO OTHER CHARITIES

(Percentage of Respondents)

Demographic Characteristic	Giving Enough		
	Yes	No	Not Sure
Total	51.9	36.8	11.4
Sex			
Male	51.2	36.4	12.4
Female	52.6	37.1	10.3
Race			
White	53.4	35.8	10.9
Non-white	43.3	40.9	15.8
Black	44.5	39.2	16.2
Hispanic*	38.6	49.0	12.4
Age			
18-24	36.8	40.4	22.8
25-34	48.8	41.0	10.2
35-44	51.8	38.8	9.4
45-54	54.6	35.1	10.3
55-64	55.5	35.7	8.7
65+	62.2	28.0	9.8
Income			
Under $10,000	35.0	48.5	16.5
$10,000-$19,999	50.9	37.2	11.9
$20,000-$29,999	51.2	36.0	12.8
$30,000-$39,999	54.6	33.9	11.5
$40,000-$49,999	59.2	31.8	9.0
$50,000-$59,999	55.7	37.8	6.5
$60,000-$74,999	59.7	31.5	8.8
$75,000-$99,999	54.3	39.5	6.1
$100,000+	60.4	35.4	4.2
Marital Status			
Married	54.3	36.1	9.5
Single	40.2	39.3	20.5
Divorced, separated, or widowed	54.5	36.5	9.0

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Question: All in all, are you and the members of your family or household giving as much money to other than religious charities as you think you should be giving?

TABLE 5.12
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME RESPONDENTS THINK THEY SHOULD TRY TO GIVE TO ALL CHARITIES COMPARED WITH ACTUAL GIVING
(Percentage of Respondents)

Percentage of Household Income	Percentage of Respondents Who Would Like to Give This Percentage	Percentage of Households That Gave This Percentage
Less than 1 percent	3.1	28.9
1 to 2 percent	8.5	10.9
2 to 3 percent	6.3	5.8
3 to 4 percent	3.0	2.4
4 to 5 percent	5.5	2.6
5 to 10 percent	12.8	5.7
10 percent or more	15.9	3.3
Don't know	19.7	40.4*
Depends	25.1	NA
Total	100.0	100.0

* Includes the 24.9 percent of respondents who gave nothing to charity and the 15.5 percent of respondents for whom there was not sufficient information to calculate the percentage of household income contributed.

NA = Not applicable.

Question: *As a goal to strive towards, what percentage of their total annual income before taxes do you think Americans should try to give to charitable organizations such as educational and religious organizations?*

TABLE 5.13
NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK RESPONDENTS THINK THEY SHOULD TRY TO VOLUNTEER COMPARED WITH ACTUAL VOLUNTEERING*
(Percentage of Respondents)

Volunteer Hours per Week	Percentage of Respondents Who Would Like to Volunteer this Amount	Percentage of Respondents Who Did Volunteer This Amount
None	1.7	45.6
Less than 1 hour	2.3	11.1
1 to 2 hours	12.7	11.8
2 to 3 hours	13.7	9.0
3 to 4 hours	5.9	4.4
4 to 5 hours	5.4	4.0
5 hours or more	11.9	14.1
Don't know	17.7	NA
Depends	28.8	NA
Total	100.0	100.0

* Estimated from hours volunteered in the past month.

NA = Not applicable.

Question: *As a goal to strive towards, how many hours of volunteer work each week on average do you think Americans should perform?*

CHAPTER SIX

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

INDEPENDENT SECTOR launched this biennial series of national surveys on the giving and volunteering behavior of Americans to provide trend data on charitable behavior, to explore behavioral and motivational factors that influence giving and volunteering, and to chart public attitudes on a variety of factors relating to the climate for giving and volunteering. This chapter reviews the major findings of the 1988 and 1990 surveys, explores changing public attitudes, and discusses major implications emerging from this research. Because it is too early to discuss trend data without additional national surveys, the focus will be on patterns of behavior that emerged from both surveys.

The national surveys build on experience gained in previous research and experimental surveys. While common questions will be asked in all surveys in order to develop trend data, each new survey offers an opportunity to develop additional questions emerging from the findings of recent research that better probe particular issues, such as personal motivations for giving and volunteering; or current public concerns, such as public attitudes about the ethics and values of charitable organizations. The 1988 survey explored general giving and volunteering behavior, the relationship between giving and volunteering, the relationship between religious involvement and charitable behavior, the reasons and motivations for giving and volunteering, and the capacity to give and volunteer. The attitudes of the public regarding their individual responsibility for giving and volunteering, their opinions about the value of charitable organizations and the responsibility of government to help people in need were also surveyed.

Based on the findings of the 1988 report, members of the National Advisory Committee for this survey recommended several changes to the questionnaire for the 1990 survey. In this survey, some questions were dropped that were repetitive, or that failed to provide new insights. New questions were added to explore motivations for giving and volunteering in more depth, to probe why givers stop giving or volunteering to some organizations, or why they started giving and volunteering. Questions were added about important background influences on charitable behavior, about who is responsible for the giving decisions in families, and about the behavior of immigrants compared to Americans whose parents and grandparents were born in the United States. We also examined in more depth the relationship of religious involvement and religious commitment on individual generosity both to religious institutions and to all charities, and compared these findings with that segment of the population that had no religious involvement. The section on public attitudes repeated some questions from the 1988 survey, but focussed primarily on public attitudes related to charitable organizations, their work, and their use of donated funds. The following sections review what has been learned about these issues.

The Relationship Between Giving and Volunteering

The patterns that emerged from the 1988 survey and confirmed in the 1990 survey are: volunteers give more than nonvolunteers, and contributing households with a volunteer give a much higher percentage of their household income than those households that do not have a volunteer. These findings are so clear that there is a statistical basis for concluding that changes over time in the proportion of the population that volunteers can be used to predict the level of increase or decline in household giving.

One of the major findings leading to this conclusion is that the proportion of the population that volunteered increased from 45 to 54 percent from 1987 to 1989. This translates into an estimated increase in the number of adults volunteering from 80.0 to 98.4 million, or a 23 percent increase. The proportion of volunteers who contributed was 87 percent in 1987 and 88 percent in 1989. In comparison, only 58 percent of adults who did not volunteer in 1987 and 59 percent of the adults who did not volunteer in 1989 reported household contributions. The average contribution for volunteers in 1987 was $893, or more than three times higher than the average contribution of $282 for nonvolunteers. In 1989, the average contribution of volunteers was $1,022 or nearly three times higher than the average contribution of $357 from nonvolunteers. Volunteers gave 2.6 percent of their average household income in 1989, a significant increase over the 2.1 percent contributed in 1987. In comparison, nonvolunteers gave 0.8 percent of their household income in 1987 and 1.1 percent in 1989.

While new volunteers, especially in such large numbers, have a higher average household contribution than nonvolunteers who report household contributions, the increase in average household contributions for volunteers grew at a slower rate than for contributing households that had no volunteer. If these new volunteers continue to volunteer in the future, their generosity as a percentage of household income should increase, but future surveys will determine whether this pattern holds true.

The finding that the total proportion of households reporting a volunteer increased from 40 percent in 1987 to 48 percent in 1989 also suggests that if volunteering increases, giving will also increase. Contributing households with a volunteer gave nearly twice the percentage of household income in 1987 (2.4 percent) and 1989 (2.9 percent) than the percentage of household income given by contributing households without a volunteer: 1.3 percent in 1987 and 1.6 percent in 1989. Contributing households with a volunteer gave 72 percent of total contributions in 1987 and 78 percent in 1989, thereby accounting for a significant proportion of the increase in total contributions over this two-year period.

The Relationship Between Religious Involvement and Charitable Behavior

There is a strong relationship between the level of involvement in religious organizations and the level of giving and volunteering both to religion and to other charities. This pattern, like the relationship of volunteering to giving, was confirmed in both surveys. This strong connection between religious involvement and charitable behavior leads us to propose that if membership, and particularly, regular attendance at religious services, increases, (1) the proportion of the population that gives and volunteers will increase; and, (2) the level of giving as a percentage of household income to religion and to other charities also will increase. The incidence of religious involvement and attendance at religious services is thus a predictor of the total level of giving and volunteering.

The first major finding leading to these conclusions was that both membership in religious organizations and regular attendance at religious services increased from 1987 to 1989, as did the level of giving and volunteering. Membership in religious organizations increased from 65 to 70 percent. Respondents who reported attendance at religious services at sometime during the year increased from 68 percent in 1987 to 78 percent in 1989, and those who reported attendance at religious services weekly increased from 29 to 37 percent. This represents a significant increase in active involvement in religious institutions. Eight out of ten respondents who report membership in religious institutions contributed in both 1987 and 1989, compared with 63 percent of nonmembers who contributed in 1989 and 55 percent who contributed in 1987. Volunteer participation among members increased from 51 percent in 1987 to 59 percent in 1989, and among nonmembers from 33 to 42 percent. While the proportion of contributors and volunteers among members of religious institutions was well above the national average for contributing households and the proportion of the population volunteering in both years, those percentages were well below the national averages for nonmembers.

The second major finding was that the proportion of the population that reported household contributions among those respondents who reported attending religious services weekly increased from 83 percent in 1987 to 88 percent in 1989 as did their percentage of total contributions to both religious organizations and other charities. The proportion of the population that reported volunteering among this group also increased from 56 to 71 percent. All respondents who reported such regular attendance (37 percent) in 1989 contributed 82 percent of total contributions to religious institutions and 47 percent of total contributions to other charities. Together their combined contributions to both religion and other charities represented 70 percent of total contributions. This represents an increase over the 29 percent of weekly attendees who contributed 71 percent of total contributions to religion, 31 percent of total contributions to other charities, and which together represented 57 percent of total contributions in 1987.

Respondents who attended religious services weekly gave 2.7 percent of their average household income in 1987 and 3.8

percent in 1989. Those who did not attend services in the past year or never attended gave 1.1 percent of their household income in 1987 and 0.8 in 1989. Furthermore, the proportion of total households that contributed $1,000 or more had a much higher proportion of weekly attendees at religious services than households that contributed under $1,000. In 1989, 69 percent of respondents who reported that their households contributed $1,000 or more attended religious services weekly, compared with 35 percent of those in households that contributed under $1,000. In 1987, 55 percent of respondents in households that contributed $1,000 or more were weekly attendees, compared with 28 percent of those in households that contributed under $1,000.

Personal Motivations for Giving and Volunteering

Studying personal motivations for giving and volunteering and relating them to actual charitable behavior is both complex and challenging. Personal motivations were approached in two ways: (1) by exploring people's responses to major personal life goals; their personal motives for giving and volunteering; the objectives they wished to accomplish from their giving and volunteering; and major background influences on their charitable behavior; and (2) by asking specific questions, such as: how did you first start to give to charities or start to volunteer. These two approaches have led to some interesting findings which are beginning to shed light on which type of motivations lead to generous giving and volunteering.

Asking people about the importance of certain personal goals has led to some major insights about the relationship of specific personal goals to charitable behavior. In the 1988 survey, it was shown that the "absolutely essential" personal goals of respondents who gave and volunteered at a higher level were: (1) to give money or time to charities; (2) to make a strong commitment to religious life; and, (3) to be involved in public affairs. That group also had a much higher proportion of contributing households with a volunteer, and gave a much higher percentage of household income to charitable causes.

From 1987 to 1989, the proportion of total respondents reporting making contributions to charities as essential personal goals decreased slightly from 13 to 12 percent, and those reporting making strong commitments to religious life increased from 28 to 32 percent. Even among these most generous groups, there were substantial increases in the proportion of contributing households reporting a volunteer: from 62 to 76 percent among those citing giving time to charities as an essential personal goal; from 63 to 70 percent among those citing making contributions to charities; and from 63 to 73 percent among those citing making strong commitments to religious life. Accordingly, the percentage of household income given by these groups also increased from 3.3 to 5.1 percent among those respondents citing giving time to charities; from 3.9 to 5.7 percent among those citing making contributions to charity; and from 3.8 to 4.4 percent among those reporting making strong commitments to religious life.

The 1990 survey included a new series of questions on personal motives for giving and volunteering, the objectives they wished to accomplish from giving and volunteering, and background influences on charitable behavior. One of the major findings from this set of questions was that respondents who reported any motive, objective, or background influence as major or very important were more likely to give and volunteer than those who reported these motives as minor or not motives at all. However, those motives most likely to lead to increased generosity (defined as giving 3 percent or more of average household income in households with a volunteer) were:

- those respondents who cited religious beliefs, personal values, their parents' example, and having been helped in the past by others as major background influences on their charitable behavior;
- those who cited that those who have more should give to those who have less; meeting religious beliefs and commitments, insuring the continuation of institutions from which they or they family benefited; and giving back to society some of the benefits it gave to them as major personal motives for giving and volunteering; and,
- those who reported that enhancing the moral basis of society, teaching people to be more self-efficient, helping individuals meet their material needs, improving the cultural life of the community, and changing the way society works were major objectives for their giving and volunteering.

All the questions asked in the survey, and all demographic variables were reviewed in a statistical analysis to determine the factors that discriminated between (1) generous givers and nongivers; (2) generous volunteers and nonvolunteers, and (3) generous givers and volunteers and those who did neither. The "generous" groups reported these characteristics to a far greater degree: they saw religious beliefs and personal values as major background influences; they held religious beliefs, and helping those with less as major personal motives; and they held as major objectives of their giving and volunteering: enhancing the moral basis of society; increasing opportunities for others, and finding cures for diseases.

Other Reasons for Giving and Volunteering

In the second approach to motivations, several specific questions provided insight into why people give and volunteer. The reasons why people volunteer have remained more consistent over time than the reasons why people give. Both in the 1988 and 1990 surveys as well as earlier surveys on volunteering, approximately the same percentage of people report three ways of learning about their volunteering activities. Approximately 40 percent report consistently that they were (1) asked by someone, and (2) through participation in an organization. Nearly 30 percent report consistently that they first learned about such an activity because a family member or relative would benefit.

The response to new questions in the 1990 survey emphasize just how dependent volunteering is upon personal relationships. Those respondents who reported that they were asked by someone to volunteer most frequently reported that they were asked by a friend (52 percent);

someone at their church or synagogue (28 percent), or a family member or relative (25 percent). Those respondents who reported they learned about their volunteer activity through participation in an organization most frequently cited their church or synagogue as the institution (63 percent). Volunteers are also consistent about the reasons why they start to volunteer and why they continue to do so: 62 percent reported that they wanted to do something useful in 1989, up from 56 percent in 1987; another third of respondents consistently reported that they thought they would enjoy the work, and nearly 30 percent consistently reported that a family member or relative would benefit. These same responses are also given as the major reasons why they continue to volunteer with the addition of religious concerns mentioned by more than 20 percent of respondents in both years.

The reasons respondents cite for contributing to charities are more varied than the reasons people give for volunteering, probably because more people give to charities in which they do not volunteer. In both 1988 and 1990, respondents most frequently cited that they began giving to various types of charities because they decided on their own; they were personally asked to give; they responded to a letter; to an ad, or to a telephone call asking them to give. However, changes in responses to this question over the two surveys are not very useful in explaining changes in giving. A more useful question proved to be how regularly respondents reported giving to various types of charities. All of those charities that showed an increase in average contributions from 1987 to 1989 also showed an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported giving regularly. It was highest among contributors to religion, up from 69 percent in 1987 to 88 percent in 1989. Other types of charities that saw significant increases in the proportion of respondents who reported that they gave regularly were: education, up from 52 to 59 percent, and health, up from 53 to 60 percent. Those charities that showed a decline in average contributions either had no increase in the percentage of regular givers or a decline. The percentage of regular contributors to arts, culture, and the humanities remained unchanged at 53 percent from 1987 to 1989. International organizations which experienced the greatest decline in contributors who gave regularly, down from 61 percent in 1987 to 38 percent in 1989, also had the largest decline in average contributions (38 percent) over this period.

External Factors That Stimulate Giving and Volunteering

A series of questions asked in both studies reveal that certain external factors can increase giving and volunteering behavior as well as increase individual generosity among those who give and volunteer. The most effective form of recruitment of volunteers is to be asked by someone they know, either by a friend, family member, or someone at their church or synagogue. These findings were confirmed through two other questions that were asked in 1990. Three-fourths of respondents reported that they had never refused to volunteer when asked. When these responses were compared with their reported volunteer behavior, 82 percent of those respondents who reported refusing to volunteer were already volunteering, yet only 46 percent of those who had reported not refusing were volunteers. These findings were similar to the same question asked in the 1988 survey.

In 1990, 41 percent of respondents reported that they were asked to volunteer in the last year, and an astounding 87 percent actually did volunteer when their responses were compared to their reported behavior. In contrast, among the 57 percent of respondents who were not asked, only 30 percent volunteered. The combination of these findings suggest that people learn about their activities through people they know well and through institutions with which they have a close involvement, primarily their church or synagogue. People volunteer at almost three times the rate if they are asked, compared with the rate of volunteering among those who are not asked.

The reasons that respondents gave for contributing to an organization for the first time were that they responded to a letter (30 percent); were personally asked (23 percent); had received a telephone call asking them to give (17 percent); were asked at their door to give (14 percent), or were asked at work to give (12 percent). This question asked for the first time in the 1990 survey was far more revealing for a type of solicitation that triggered motivation than the question which asks all contributors how they first began giving to charities.

Being asked to give personally by a person one knows well or through personal participation in an organization, particularly a religious organization, clearly increases giving. Various forms of solicitation are important to giving as well as involvement in a religious institution. It is instructive to note that when contributors and volunteers are asked how they came to give or volunteer, they do not respond with a motive, but rather report about who asked them, or in what form of solicitation they were asked, or what organization they participated in. All of these responses taken together suggest that giving and volunteering behavior is, for the most part, triggered by being asked in some way or through association in various organizations.

Tax policy in the form of the charitable deduction for itemizers stimulates increased giving. While only 6 percent of total respondents in 1990 reported that tax considerations were a major personal motive for giving and volunteering, tax incentives do have a major impact upon the level of household giving. Contributors who intended to itemize gave 3.0 percent of their average household income, compared with 1.8 percent for nonitemizers. Contributors who intended to itemize and claim a charitable deduction gave 3.3 percent of their average household income, but only 1.4 percent if they did not intend to do so. Those contributors who claimed a charitable deduction gave even more if their household had a volunteer, 3.7 percent of average household income. The comparable estimate for nonitemizers was 2.2 percent. These findings demonstrate that while contributors who volunteer are more generous than those who do not, they are even more generous if they itemize and claim a deduction. Household contributions from itemizers represented 65 percent of total contributions in 1989.

Giving can also be increased by pledging a percentage of income or a specific dollar amount. Respondents who reported forms of pledging gave up to more than twice the average percentage of income as those who did not pledge in both 1987 and 1989. Generosity also is increased if people make charitable bequests in their wills.

Public Attitudes Toward Charitable Organizations

One of the assumptions made in these surveys is that public attitudes can affect the climate for giving and volunteering. While it is too early to conclude that public attitudes do influence participation in giving and volunteering, there is a pattern that positive public attitudes toward giving and volunteering to charitable organizations has increased from 1988 to 1990.

When respondents were asked their level of confidence in various institutions, private education and charities providing health and social services ranked first and third among all institutions for both years. In 1988, the second ranked institution was federated campaigns (e.g. United Way) and in 1990 public higher education. Although federated campaigns declined in ranking, their level of confidence among respondents increased from 49 to 51 percent. In general, various types of charitable organizations had higher levels of public confidence than Congress, organized labor, and business.

Eighty-one percent of respondents in 1990 reported that charities were needed more today than five years ago, compared with 71 percent in 1988. Those respondents who thought charities are more effective today than five years ago increased from 48 percent in 1988 to 57 percent in 1990. Forty-five percent of respondents thought that charities spent their funds wisely in 1988. In 1990, 62 percent of respondents disagreed that charities were wasteful in their use of funds.

Several new questions relating to charitable organizations were included in the 1990 survey. A majority of respondents disagreed that they placed a low degree of trust in charitable organizations (64 percent), and agreed that their donations were used appropriately (80 percent), and that most charitable organizations are administered by honest and ethical people (75 percent). Furthermore, a majority of respondents reported that they would prefer to volunteer for a private, charitable nonsectarian organization (54 percent), or a religious organization (45 percent) than a government organization (12 percent), or a for-profit organization (8 percent). While several of these questions need to be repeated over a period of time, among those questions used in both surveys, public attitudes toward charitable organizations generally improved from 1988 to 1990.

The Potential to Measurably Increase Giving and Volunteering

A variety of indicators can be used to predict with varying levels of accuracy, whether giving and volunteering can be measurably increased based upon a combination of factors, including demographic patterns, motivations, behavior, external incentives, public attitudes, and public policies.

Volunteering would be measurably increased if participation increased among young people 18 to 24 years of age, blacks, Hispanics, persons in households with incomes under $20,000, and single people. Findings in this report reveal that people are three times as likely to volunteer when they are asked than when they are not. All of these groups reported a much lower percentage of respondents who reported that they were asked than other demographic groups. Volunteer participation also can be increased through increased participation in organizations including religious institutions, service organizations and professional societies, other voluntary organizations, and through employer encouragement at the workplace. Furthermore, if the proportion of adults who are highly motivated to volunteer because they care about others and who set personal goals for their volunteering were to increase, the proportion of the population volunteering would likely increase.

While a higher percentage of respondents report giving than volunteering, the level of household giving could be increased by a variety of factors, including increasing volunteering; increasing involvement in religious or other organizations; increasing the level and kind of solicitation; increasing pledging and planned giving; and increasing the number of itemizers who claim charitable deductions. Furthermore, of the proportion of the population who are highly motivated to give because of their moral values and who set personal goals for their giving were to increase, the level of total giving would likely increase.

By demographic characteristic, the level of giving could be measurably increased if females and Catholics increased the level of their household giving. The proportion of female respondents (slightly more than half of the total sample) who reported household contributions increased from 73 to 78 percent from 1987 to 1989, but giving as a percentage of household income remained at 1.8 percent. While females and males have similar values, motivations and behavior, their level of household giving is lower. This group and their giving patterns needs further study.

Slightly more than one-fourth of all respondents reported that they were Catholics in both surveys. The proportion of Catholics reporting household contributions increased from 70 to 77 percent from 1987 to 1989, but contributing households gave 1.5 percent of their average household income in 1987 and 1.6 percent in 1989, which was below the average for all contributing households in both years. Volunteer participation also was below the national average for both years. Thirty-nine percent of Catholic respondents reported volunteering in 1987 and 51 percent in 1989. The reasons for these lower level patterns of giving and volunteering are receiving attention by scholars and leaders in the Catholic Church.

Implications for Further Study

While the findings of these two studies have increased our understanding about the behavior and motivations that lead to giving and volunteering, several findings suggest the need for further study.

- Further research, as mentioned above, needs to be conducted on the patterns and motivations for giving and volunteering among females and Catholics.

- The decline in contributions to organizations in arts, culture, and humanities, and international causes as well as major increases in both contributors and average contributions to health and youth development organizations suggest that other factors not covered in these surveys may have an impact on giving. The attention given to the Ethiopian famine by the media probably had an impact on the level of giving to international organizations in 1987. Less attention to international charitable causes over the past two years may have contributed to a decline in contributions. The more recent media attention given to problems among youth and in health, particularly AIDS, may account for increased contributions to these types of charities in 1989. Giving to arts, culture, and humanities may have declined because of changes in tax laws or other factors. The findings of this survey do not fully explain major swings in contributions by type of charity. In future surveys, more attention should be paid to the impact of public policy and the media upon giving and volunteering.

- While increased giving can be explained by increased volunteering, a rise in membership in religious institutions, and an increase in the proportion of the population reporting attendance at religious services, the major increase in volunteering that occurred between 1988 and 1990 is only partially explained by these and other factors covered in these surveys. One factor may be that more people were asked to volunteer in the past year than in previous years, but we only have this information for the 1990 survey. This increase might be partially explained by the increase in national and local attention and responsibility for volunteering, by such groups as INDEPENDENT SECTOR, including its effort to establish the standard of giving five hours per week and 5 percent of income to the causes of one's choice. But it also may be explained by changing values in certain demographic groups. There was a major increase in volunteering among respondents between the ages of 25 and 44. If over 60 percent of this group continues to volunteer in future years, not only will volunteering increase, but the level of household giving, which increases with age, could also measurably increase. This pattern of increased volunteering among this age group, better known as the baby boomers, needs to be studied over time to determine if a major change in values is occurring, and if such a change in behavior will last over time.

APPENDIX A
AREAS OF GIVING

a. *Health (including mental health)* – General and rehabilitation, including institutions and organizations for mental health and mental retardation and developmentally disabled; substance abuse; diseases (research and public education, etc.); hospitals, nursing homes, hospices, clinics, etc., crisis counseling, hotlines, etc; fund drives of private health associations, such as the American Cancer Society, and the American Heart Association.

b. *Education/Instruction (formal and informal)* – Elementary, secondary or higher education (public or private, which may be church-affiliated or nonsectarian); libraries; research at educational institutions; adult education; informal education; educational fund drives for educational associations.

c. *Religious Organizations* – Religion-related, spiritual development (includes giving to churches, synagogues, monasteries, convents seminaries, etc.; but not giving to church- affiliated schools offering broad educational curricula, nursing homes, Catholic charities, Jewish federations, etc.).

d. *Human Services* – Day care centers; foster care services; family counseling; consumer protection; legal aid; crime and delinquency prevention; employment/jobs; food; housing/ shelter; public safety, emergency preparedness and relief; recreation, sports, athletics; Red Cross, YMCA, United Way, Catholic Charities, Protestant Welfare Agencies, United Jewish Appeal, and other combined multi-purpose charity drives.

e. *Environment (including animals)* – Environmental quality protection, beautification; animal- related activities (exhibitions, public education, animal population control); protection and welfare; humane societies, wildlife and animal sanctuaries.

f. *Public/Society Benefit* – Civil rights, community and social action, advocacy (includes minority and women's equity issues); community improvement, community capacity planning; science; technology; technical assistance; voluntarism; philanthropy; charity, between groups, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.; consumers organizations, advocacy organizations, such as nuclear freeze, antipoverty boards, etc.

g. *Recreation (for adults)* – Membership clubs in such areas as swimming, boating, skiing, aviation, rifle marksmanship, hunting.

h. *Arts, Culture, and Humanities* – Includes architecture, design, performing arts; culture/ethnic awareness groups, other cultural groups; historical preservation; humanistic societies; museums; art exhibits; operas; symphony orchestras; photography; theater; public television and radio.

i. *Work-related Organizations* – Labor unions, credit unions, professional associations (lawyers, medical personnel, engineers, etc.), Chamber of Commerce, industrial standard committees, etc.

j. *Political Organizations* – Political party clubs (Democratic, Republican, other), nonpartisan political or community groups, and other political causes.

k. *Youth Development* – Boy and Girl Scouts; Camp Fire Groups; 4-H Clubs; youth groups with religious affiliations, such as Catholic Youth Organizations, Little Leagues, and other athletic groups engaged in youth development.

l. *Private and Community Foundations* – Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Foundation, etc., San Francisco Foundation, New York Community Trust, Boston Foundation, Cleveland Foundation, Fund for the City of New York, etc.

m. *International/Foreign (in U.S. and Abroad)* – International education; health abroad; international peace or security; refugee-related activities; relief abroad; other social services; student exchange and aid; cultural exchange; economic development; technical assistance; promotion of friendly relations among nations, United Nations and its associations.

n. *Other* - (Please specify)

APPENDIX B
AREAS OF VOLUNTEERING

a. *Health (including mental health)* – General and rehabilitation, including institutions and organizations for mental health and mental retardation and developmentally disabled; substance abuse; diseases (research and public education, etc.); hospitals, nursing homes, hospices, clinics, etc., crisis counseling, hotlines, etc; fund drives of private health associations, such as the American Cancer Society, and the American Heart Association.

b. *Education/Instruction (formal and informal)* – Elementary, secondary or higher education (public or private, which may be church-affiliated or nonsectarian); libraries; research at educational institutions; adult education; informal education; educational fund drives for educational associations.

c. *Religious Organizations* – Religion-related, spiritual development (includes giving to churches, synagogues, monasteries, convents seminaries, etc.; but not giving to church- affiliated schools offering broad educational curricula, nursing homes, Catholic charities, Jewish federations, etc.).

d. *Human Services* – Day care centers; foster care services; family counseling; consumer protection; legal aid; crime and delinquency prevention; employment/jobs; food; housing/ shelter; public safety, emergency preparedness and relief; recreation, sports, athletics; Red Cross, YMCA, United Way, Catholic Charities, Protestant Welfare Agencies, United Jewish Appeal, and other combined multi-purpose charity drives.

e. *Environment (including animals)* – Environmental quality protection, beautification; animal-related activities (exhibitions, public education, animal population control); protection and welfare; humane societies, wildlife and animal sanctuaries.

f. *Public/Society Benefit* – Civil rights, community and social action, advocacy (includes minority and women's equity issues); community improvement, community capacity planning; science; technology; technical assistance; voluntarism; philanthropy; charity, between groups, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.; consumers organizations, advocacy organizations, such as nuclear freeze, antipoverty boards, etc.

g. *Recreation (for adults)* – Membership clubs in such areas as swimming, boating, skiing, aviation, rifle marksmanship, hunting.

h. *Arts, Culture, and Humanities* – Includes architecture, design, performing arts; culture/ethnic awareness groups, other cultural groups; historical preservation; humanistic societies; museums; art exhibits; operas; symphony orchestras; photography; theater; public television and radio.

i. *Work-related Organizations* – Labor unions, credit unions, professional associations (lawyers, medical personnel, engineers, etc.), Chamber of Commerce, industrial standard committees, etc.

j. *Political Organizations* – Political party clubs (Democratic, Republican, other), nonpartisan political or community groups, and other political causes.

k. *Youth Development* – Boy and Girl Scouts; Camp Fire Groups; 4-H Clubs; youth groups with religious affiliations, such as Catholic Youth Organizations, Little Leagues, and other athletic groups engaged in youth development.

l. *Private and Community Foundations* – Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Foundation, etc., San Francisco Foundation, New York Community Trust, Boston Foundation, Cleveland Foundation, Fund for the City of New York, etc.

m. *International/Foreign (in U.S. and Abroad)* – International education; health abroad; international peace or security; refugee-related activities; relief abroad; other social services; student exchange and aid; cultural exchange; economic development; technical assistance; promotion of friendly relations among nations; United Nations and its associations.

n. *Informal-alone* – Helping a neighbor, friend or organization on an ad hoc basis; spending time caring for elderly person or baby- sitting children of a friend, but not part of an organized group or for pay.

o. *Other* - (Please specify)

APPENDIX C
METHODOLOGICAL STATEMENT: THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

The Gallup Organization Standard Personal Interviewing Sample

Interviewing for this survey was conducted from March 23 to May 20, 1990 in areas selected for inclusion in the personal interviewing sample used for the Gallup Organization's regular national surveys of adults. The sampling procedure is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population, eighteen years and older, living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals.

The design of the sample, including over three hundred interviewing locations, is that of a replicated multi-stage area probability sample down to the block level in urban areas, and to segments of townships in rural areas.

The sample design includes stratification by these seven size-of-community strata, using 1980 Census data: (a) incorporated cities of population 1,000,000 and over; (b) incorporated cities of population 250,000 to 999,999; (c) incorporated cities of population 50,000 to 249,999; (d) urbanized places not included in (a)-(c); (e) cities over 2,500 population outside of urbanized areas; (f) towns and villages with less than 2,500 population; and (g) rural places not included within town boundaries. Each of these strata are further stratified into four geographic regions: East, Midwest, South and West. Within each city size-regional stratum, the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities are selected in each zone, with probability of selection in each locality proportional to its population size in the 1980 census, producing two replicated samples of localities.

Separately for each survey, within each subdivision so selected for which block statistics are available, a sample of blocks or block clusters is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units. In all other subdivisions or areas, blocks or segments are drawn at random or with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households until their assignment is completed.

Special Sample Requirements

The Gallup Organization's standard face-to-face interviewing sample is designed to be self-weighting for the purpose of sampling the civilian noninstitutionalized population when equal numbers of interviews are conducted in each sampled locality. However, the INDEPENDENT SECTOR requirement that the present survey encompassing a 2,000 case sample of the United States adult population be expanded to include oversamples of 200 cases each for black, Hispanic and affluent respondents in which household income the previous year was $60,000 or more required modifications in this sample design.

For the purpose of providing a 2,000 case adult general population sample, interviewers in every sampled location were given equal assignments for interviews to be completed with adults. In addition to these, some interviewers were asked to screen households in order to complete oversample interviews with demographically qualified respondents.

Interviewing quotes for oversample interviews were determined by the use of 1980 Census information. For each of the demographic oversamples, interviewing locations were arrayed according to the demographic characteristic of interest, and interviewer assignments were established that would allow for the relatively efficient location and interviewing of these specific demographic types. Thus, in affluent neighborhoods interviewers were instructed to obtain interviews with several additional respondents living in affluent households, while in poorer areas no additional affluent interviews were requested. The number of additional affluent interviews assigned to a particular interviewer was determined by the affluence of the area in which interviews were to be conducted, according to 1980 household income data.

Interviewers kept records of the results of their contact attempts at all households. The information contained in these contact records provided the basis for weighting to correct for the disapproportionate probabilities of selection that result from the oversampling procedure, and for combining the general population interviews with the interviews obtained in the oversampling of affluent, black, and Hispanic respondents.

Weighting

Weighting of the sample (including the combination of the general population sample and the various oversamples) was accomplished in four stages.

In the first stage, a correction for the under-representation of persons difficult to find at home was made by employing a "times-at-home" weighting[*] procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that can result from the over-representation of persons who spend a great deal of time at home.

The second stage of weighting made use of estimates of the incidence of the various demographic groups selected for oversampling. These estimates, derived from the analysis of contact records maintained by interviewers in the process of obtaining their assigned interviews, were used to correct the disproportionately imposed in the design of the various oversamples.

The weights derived in the first and second stages were multiplied, and their product was used as a preliminary weight, subject to further adjustment in subsequent stages.

The third stage of the weighting procedure employed demographic post-stratification adjustments, based on estimates of demographic characteristics derived from the most recently available Current Population Survey (CPS). The variables adjusted in this stage included age, sex, race, ethnicity, geographic region, education, and household income. To help ensure that demographic characteristics of each of the oversampled groupings corresponded to Census estimates, these demographic adjustments were implemented separately for black, Hispanic and affluent respondents, as well as for the group of respondents not included in any of these demographic categories.

The final stage of weighting, again based on CPS estimates, adjusted the proportions of respondents in each of the eight cells of a three-way cross-classification matrix (black/non-black by Hispanic/non-Hispanic by affluent/non-affluent). This final adjustment was designed to ensure that the various demographic categories oversampled for this survey were represented in their appropriate proportions in the final weighted dataset.

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[*] Politz, A. and Simmons, W., "An Attempt to Get the 'Not at Homes' into the Sample Without Callbacks," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 44, (March, 1949), pp. 9-31.

SAMPLING TOLERANCES

In interpreting survey results, it should be borne in mind that all sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of such sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews.

The following tables may be used in estimating the sampling error of any percentage in this report. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedures, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

The first table shows how much allowance should be made for the sampling error of a percentage:

Recommended Allowance for Sampling Error
of a Percentage

	In Percentage Points (at 95 in 100 confidence level)*									
	Sample Size									
	2727	2204	1793	1431	1126	877	608	500	300	100
Percentages near 10	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	8
Percentages near 20	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	11
Percentages near 30	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	12
Percentages near 40	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	8	13
Percentages near 50	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	8	14
Percentages near 60	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	8	13
Percentages near 70	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	12
Percentages near 80	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	11
Percentages near 90	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	8

*The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figure is shown.

The table would be used in the following manner: Let us say a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 2204 respondents. Then we go to row "percentages near 30" in the table and go across to the column headed "2204". The number at this point is 3, which means that the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 3 points. Another way of saying it is that very probably (95 chances out of 100) the true figure would be somewhere between 30 and 36, with the most likely figure the 33 obtained.

In comparing survey results in two samples, such as, for example, men and women, the question arises as to how large a difference between them must be before one can be reasonably sure that it reflects a real difference. In the tables below, the number of points which must be allowed for in such comparisons is indicated.

The tables are provided. One is for percentages near 20 and 80; the other for percentages near 50. For percentages in between, the error to be allowed for is between those shown in the two tables.

Recommended Allowance for Sampling
Error of the Difference
20% and 80%
(at 95 in 100 confidence level)*

Table A

(at 95 in 100 confidence level)*

Size of Sample	2727	2204	1793	1431	1126	877	608	500	300	100
2727	3									
2204	3	3								
1793	3	3	4							
1431	4	4	4	4						
1126	4	4	4	4	5					
877	4	4	4	5	5	5				
608	5	5	5	5	5	6	6			
500	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7		
300	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	
100	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	15

*The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figure shown.

Recommended Allowance for Sampling
Error of the Difference
50% and 50%
(at 95 in 100 confidence level)*

Table B

(at 95 in 100 confidence level)*

Size of Sample	2727	2204	1793	1431	1126	877	608	500	300	100
2727	4									
2204	4	4								
1793	4	4	5							
1431	4	5	5	5						
1126	5	5	5	5	6					
877	5	5	6	6	6	7				
608	6	6	6	7	7	7	8			
500	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9		
300	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	
100	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	19

*The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figure shown.

Here is an example of how the tables would be used: Let us say that 50 percent of men responded a certain way and 40 percent of women respond that way also, for a difference of 10 percentage points between them. Can we say with any assurance that the 10 point difference reflects a real difference between the two groups on the question? Let us consider a sample which contains approximately 500 in each of these groups.

Since the percentages are near 50, we consult Table B, and since the two samples are about 500 persons each, we look for the number in the column headed "500" which is also the row designated "500". We find the number 9 here. This means that the allowance for error should be 9 points, and that in concluding that the percentage among men is somewhere between 1 and 19 points higher than the percentage among women, we should be wrong only about 5 percent of the time. In other words, we can conclude with considerable confidence that a difference exists in the direction observed and that it amounts to at least 1 percentage point.

If, in another case, responses among a group of 500 men amount to 22 percent and 24 percent in a group of 500 women, we consult Table A because these percentages are near 20. We look for the number in the column headed "500" which is also in the row designated "500" and see that the number is 7. Obviously, then, the two-point difference is inclusive.

APPENDIX D
1990 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Q.1 A.1

I would like to ask you about some personal goals, whether or not you have actually achieved them. Using the phrases on this card, please tell me as far as you are concerned, how important is **(CIRCLE RESPONSE)**

							Can't Say
a. Being able to provide your family with a good home, furnishings and clothes	a.	1	2	3	4	5	0
b. Making sure that your spouse or children would be provided for if anything should happen to you	b.	1	2	3	4	5	0
c. Sending your children to college or other schools	c.	1	2	3	4	5	0
d. Giving time through volunteer work to charitable and religious or community organizations, or other charitable institutions or causes	d.	1	2	3	4	5	0
e. Making contributions to charities, religious or community organizations or other charitable institutions or causes	e.	1	2	3	4	5	0
f. Making a strong commitment to your religion or spiritual life	f.	1	2	3	4	5	0
g. Applying your talent, creativity, and energy to the maximum extent possible	g.	1	2	3	4	5	0
h. Being involved in public or civic affairs and politics	h.	1	2	3	4	5	0

Q.2	**A.2**		
Do you ever worry about not having enough money in the future?	1	Yes	
	2	No	GO TO Q.4
	9	Not sure	
Q.3	**A.3**		
Would you say that you worry a lot, a moderate amount, or only a little about not having enough money?	1	A lot	
	2	Moderate amount	
	3	Only a little	
	9	Not sure	

Q.4 A.4

I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one a great deal, quite a lot, some or very little? (CIRCLE RESPONSE)

		Great Deal	A Lot	Some	Very Little	Can't Say
a. Private elementary or secondary education	a.	1	2	3	4	0
b. Public elementary or secondary education	b.	1	2	3	4	0
c. Private higher education	c.	1	2	3	4	0
d. Public higher education	d.	1	2	3	4	0
e. Organized religion	e.	1	2	3	4	0
f. Organizations that advocate a particular cause	f.	1	2	3	4	0
g. Charities providing health or social services	g.	1	2	3	4	0
h. Federated charitable appeals, e.g., United Way	h.	1	2	3	4	0
i. Community foundations	i.	1	2	3	4	0
j. Private foundations	j.	1	2	3	4	0
k. The military	k.	1	2	3	4	0
l. Congress	l.	1	2	3	4	0
m. Organized labor	m.	1	2	3	4	0
n. Big business	n.	1	2	3	4	0
o. Media, such as newspapers, television, radio	o.	1	2	3	4	0
p. Federal government	p.	1	2	3	4	0
q. State and local government	q.	1	2	3	4	0

Q.5 (APPENDIX B)

Listed on this card are examples of the many different areas in which people do volunteer activity. By volunteer activity I mean not just belonging to a service organization, but actually working in some way to help others for no monetary pay. In which, if any, of the areas listed on this card have you done some volunteer work in the past twelve months? (CIRCLE THE LETTER OF EACH AREA; RECORD BELOW UNDER A.5)

	A.5		A.6		A.7	A.8	A.9	A.10	A.11 (IF TYPE IS UNKNOWN, RECORD NAME OF ORGANIZATION)
	Past twelve months								
				More then	Past Month		Past Week		
Area	Yes	No	One	One	Area	Hours	Area	Hours	Type
a. Health	1	2	1	2	1	___	1	___	______
b. Education	1	2	1	2	2	___	2	___	______
c. Religious organizations	1	2	1	2	3	___	3	___	______
d. Human services	1	2	1	2	4	___	4	___	______
e. Environment	1	2	1	2	5	___	5	___	______
f. Public/society benefit	1	2	1	2	6	___	6	___	______
g. Recreation - adults	1	2	1	2	7	___	7	___	______
h. Arts, culture, & humanities	1	2	1	2	8	___	8	___	______
i. Work-related organizations	1	2	1	2	9	___	9	___	______
j. Political organizations	1	2	1	2	1	___	1	___	______
k. Youth development	1	2	1	2	2	___	2	___	______
l. Private and community foundations	1	2	1	2	3	___	3	___	______
m. International/foreign	1	2	1	2	4	___	4	___	______
n. Informal - alone	1	2	1	2	5	___	5	___	______
o. Other________________ **(PLEASE SPECIFY)**	1	2	1	2	6	___	6	___	______

None of these - **(GO TO Q.22)**

Q.6 (APPENDIX B)

(FOR EACH AREA CIRCLED IN Q.5), ASK:

I see you did some volunteer work for (AREA IN Q.5). Did you work for only one organization or more than one? **(REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM IN Q.5)**

(RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.6)

Now let us talk about a shorter span of time — the past month:

Q.7 (APPENDIX B)

In which of these areas have you done some volunteer work in the past month? (RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.7)

Q.8

I'd like your best estimate of the total number of hours you spent in the past month on each of the areas in which you have been a volunteer. First, how many hours did you spend in the past month working for (ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM IN Q.7) (RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.8 TO NEAREST HALF HOUR)

Q.9

What about the past week? Have you done any volunteer work for (EACH AREA MENTIONED IN Q.7)? During the past seven days?

(RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.9)

Q.10

FOR EACH ITEM CIRCLED IN A.9, ASK:

During the past week, about how many hours would you say you worked for that group? (RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.10 TO NEAREST HALF HOUR)

Q.11 (ATTACHMENT 1 – AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE)

(FOR EACH AREA CIRCLED IN A.5), which one number on this card best describes how it operates? **(IF RESPONDENT CAN'T SAY, READ)**

If you can't tell me what type of organization it is, please tell me the full name of the organization or group. (RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.11)

(NOTE: IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERED FOR MORE THAN ONE ORGANIZATION IN A.6, ASK ABOUT ORGANIZATION, **FOR WHICH MOST WORK WAS DONE)**

Q.12 (ATTACHMENT 2 – AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE) **(FOR EACH AREA MENTIONED IN Q.7, ASK QUESTIONS 12 AND 13)**

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your volunteer activities you performed during the past month. For each area in which you volunteered, please tell me, which type of work-if any-listed on this card have you done during the past month? **(REFER BACK TO Q.7)** CIRCLE RESPONSE OF THE NUMBER OR NUMBERS PLEASE. RECORD FIRST TWO ACTIVITIES FOR EACH AREA)

Q.13

What is your best estimate of the total number of hours you spent in the past month engaged in each of these types of volunteer work?

(RECORD AT RIGHT UNDER A.13)

	A.12	**A.13**	**A.12**	**A.13**
Area	1st Activity	Hours	2nd Activity	Hours
1. Health	________	_____	________	____
2. Education	________	_____	________	____
3. Religious organizations	________	_____	________	____
4. Human services	________	_____	________	____
5. Environment	________	_____	________	____
6. Public/society benefit	________	_____	________	____
7. Recreation - adults	________	_____	________	____
8. Arts, culture, & humanities	________	_____	________	____
9. Work-related organizations	________	_____	________	____
10. Political organizations	________	_____	________	____
11. Youth development	________	_____	________	____
12. Private and community foundations	________	_____	________	____
13. International/foreign	________	_____	________	____
14. Informal - alone	________	_____	________	____
15. Other________________ (PLEASE SPECIFY)	________	_____	________	____

Now I'd like to ask you about the volunteer activities you have been involved in for the past 12 months.	
Q.14 (ATTACHMENT 3 – AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE) Please look at this list. In which areas, if any, have you done any fundraising or collected money in the past 12 months? (Fundraising includes collecting money at your workplace, door-to-door, telephone, letter writing or working on a fundraising campaign in any capacity.) (CIRCLE RESPONSE)	**A.14** 1A 2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 7A 8A 1B 2B 3B 4B 5A Other Other ____________ (SPECIFY)
Q.14a Considering all the volunteer activities you performed in the past 12 months, if the organizations or persons for whom you volunteered had to pay for such services, how much do you think it would cost them in wages or salaries on the average per hour?	**A.14a** Average $ per hour ________ Don't know/can't say = 0000
Q.14b In the dollar amount you gave, did you consider such frequent labor costs as employer payments for social security, unemployment and health insurance and other employee benefits as paid holidays, sick leave and vacations?	**A.14b** 1 Yes 2 No

Q.15	**A.15**	
How did you first learn about the volunteer activities you have been involved in for the past 12 months? Just read off the number or numbers in front of the correct response. **(CIRCLE RESPONSE; ALLOW MORE THAN ONE ANSWER).**	1	Asked by someone
	2	Had a family member or a friend in the activity or benefitting from the activity
	3	Through participation in an organization or group (including a religious group), or through my workplace
	4	Saw an advertisement or request — radio, TV, or printed source
	5	Sought out activity on my own
	0	Other ____________________ (SPECIFY)

IF 1 IN Q.15 "ASKED BY SOMEONE," ASK:

Q.16	**A.16** Yes	 No	
Who asked you? **(ACCEPT AS MANY AS APPLY)**	1	2	Friend
	1	2	Family member or other relative
	1	2	Someone at my church or synagogue
	1	2	My employer
	1	2	Someone at work (not employer)
	1	2	Other _______________ (SPECIFY)

IF 3 IN Q.15, "THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN AN ORGANIZATION," ASK:

Q.17

Which kind of organization or group?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ACCEPTED)

A.17		
Yes	No	
1	2	Church/synagogue/temple
1	2	Membership organization or service club (Kiwanis, Jr. League etc.) or professional society
1	2	Informal social groups
1	2	Workplace/employer
1	2	School or college
1	2	Another voluntary organization (Girl Scouts, environmental group, American Cancer Society)
1	2	Other ______________ **(SPECIFY)**

ASK ALL VOLUNTEERS:

Q.18	**A.18**	
For what reasons did you first become involved in such volunteer activities? **JUST READ OFF THE NUMBER OR NUMBERS IN FRONT OF THE CORRECT RESPONSE.** **(CIRCLE RESPONSE)**	1	Thought I would enjoy doing the work; feel needed
	2	Wanted to do something useful; help others; do good deeds for others
	3	Wanted to learn and get experience; work experience; help get a job
	4	Had a child, relative, or friend who was involved in the activity or would benefit from it
	5	Previously benefitted from the activity
	6	Religious concerns
	7	Had a lot of free time
	8	I wanted to engage in activities more fulfilling than my current job
	0	Other ____________________ **(SPECIFY)**

Q.19	**A.19**	
For what reasons do you continue to volunteer in these activities? **(JUST READ OFF THE NUMBER OR NUMBERS. CIRCLE RESPONSE)**	1	Thought I would enjoy the doing the work; feel needed
	2	Wanted to do something useful; help others; do good feeds for others
	3	Wanted to learn and get experience; work experience; help get a job
	4	Had a child, relative, or friend who was involved in the activity or would benefit from it
	5	Previously benefitted from the activity
	6	Religious concerns
	7	Had a lot of free time
	8	I wanted to engage in activities more fulfilling than my current job
	0	Other ____________________ **(SPECIFY)**

Q.20	**A.20**		
Compared with three years ago, would you say you spend more, fewer, or about the same number of hours on volunteer work now than 3 years ago?	1	More	ASK Q.21
	2	Fewer	
	3	Same	**GO TO Q.24**
	9	Don't know	

Q.21	**A.21**
Are there any particular reasons you spend more/fewer hours in volunteer work now than 3 years ago?	______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________ (PROBE: What else?) _________

IF NO VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY IN Q.5, ASK:
OTHERS GO TO Q.24

Q.22	**A.22**	
Have you ever been a volunteer, that is, work in some way to help others for no monetary pay?	1	Yes
	2	No – GO TO Q.24

Q.23	A.23	
Which of the reasons best describes why you haven't been a volunteer? **(JUST READ OFF THE NUMBER OR NUMBERS IN FRONT OF THE CORRECT RESPONSE.. CIRCLE RESPONSES)**	1	Personal schedule too full
	2	May be unable to honor the volunteer commitment
	3	Health problems, physically unable
	4	No interest in volunteering
	5	Services should be provided in some other way
	6	Don't know how to become involved
	7	My age
	8	Concern about volunteer legal liability
	9	Don't have necessary skills
	10	Don't have transportation
	11	People should be paid for their work
	12	Too costly
	13	No one asked me
	14	My time is too valuable
	15	Had a bad experience the last time I volunteered
	16	Child, relative, friend no no longer involved
	17	Have done enough volunteer work
	18	Other ____________________ (SPECIFY)

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.24	**A.24**		
Which types of organizations would you most prefer to volunteer for?	Yes	No	
	1	2	A private, nonsectarian nonprofit (charitable) organization
	1	2	A private, nonprofit religious organization
	1	2	A for-profit organization
	1	2	A government agency or organization
	1	2	(VOLUNTEERED) Doesn't matter/depends

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.25	**A.25**	
In the past year, has anyone asked you to do some volunteer work which you did not do? **(CIRCLE RESPONSE)**	1	Yes
	2	No – **GO TO Q.27**
	9	Don't know

Q.26	**A.26**	
What reasons describe why you did not do the volunteer work?		
(JUST READ OFF THE NUMBER OR NUMBERS IN FRONT OF THE CORRECT RESPONSE. CIRCLE RESPONSE.)	1	Personal schedule too full
	2	May be unable to honor the volunteer commitment
	3	Health problems, physically unable
	4	No interest in volunteering
	5	Services should be provided in some other way
	6	Don't know how to become involved
	7	My age
	8	Concern about volunteer
	9	Don't have necessary skills
	10	Don't have transportation
	11	People should be paid for their work
	12	Too costly
	13	No one asked me
	14	My time is too valuable
	15	Had a bad experience the last time I volunteered
	16	Child, relative, friend no no longer involved
	17	Have done enough volunteer work
	18	Other ____________________ (SPECIFY)

Q27	**A.27**	
Were you asked to volunteer in the last year?	1	Yes
	2	No
	9	Don't know/no answer
Q.28	**A.28**	
How long have you lived in the community in which you presently reside?	1	Less than two years
	2	Two to four years
	3	Five to nine years
	4	Ten years or more

Q.29 (APPENDIX A)

Listed on this card are examples of the many different fields in which people and families contribute money or other property for charitable purposes. I mean making a voluntary contribution and not with the intention of making a profit, or obtaining goods and/or services for yourself. In which, if any, of the fields listed on this card have you and the members of your family or household contributed some money or other property in 1989?

(JUST READ OFF THE LETTER OF EACH FIELD. RECORD BELOW UNDER A.29)

	A.29		A.30		A.31	A.31a	A.32
			Number of Organizations		Estimated Dollars Including Value of Property		**(IF TYPE IS UNKN RECORD NAME O ORGANIZATION)**
	Yes	No	One	More Than One			Type
a. Health	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
b. Education	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
c. Religious organizations	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
d. Human services	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
e. Environment	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
f. Public/society benefit	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
g. Recreation - adults	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
h. Arts, culture, & humanities	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
i. Work-related organizations	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
j. Political organizations	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
k. Youth development	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
l. Private and community foundations	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
m. International/foreign	1	2	1	2	$____	$____	________
n. Other________________ **(PLEASE SPECIFY**	1	2	1	2	$____	____	________

o9 None of these (SKIP TO Q.41)

Q.30 (APPENDIX A) (FOR EACH FIELD CHECKED IN A.29), ASK:
I see you did contribute some money or other property to (FIELD IN Q.29). Did you contribute only to one organization or more than one? **(REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM IN Q.29) (RECORD ABOVE UNDER Q.30)**

Q.31 (APPENDIX A)
Approximately how much money and/or the cash equivalent of property have you contributed in each of the fields listed above in the past twelve months? **(REPEAT FOR EACH ITEM CHECKED IN A.29) (RECORD ABOVE** UNDER A.31)

Q.31a
Of the total amount you gave to (FIELD IN Q.29) what is the estimated dollar value of contributed property, e.g. clothing, furniture, real estate, equipment, etc.?

Q.32 (ATTACHMENT 1 -- AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE)
(FOR EACH FIELD MENTIONED IN A.29)
Which one number on this card best describes how it operates?
(IF RESPONDENT CAN'T ANSWER READ) If you can't tell me what type of organization it is, please tell me the full name of the organization or group. **(RECORD ABOVE UNDER A.32) (NOTE: IF RESPONDENT CONTRIBUTED** TO MORE THAN ONE ORGANIZATION IN A.30, ASK ABOUT ORGANIZATION TO WHICH CONTRIBUTED MOST)

Q.33 (APPENDIX A) To which of these areas do you give regularly?	A.33 A(1) B(2) C(3) D(4) E(5) F(6) G(7) H(8) I(9) J(1) K(2) L(3) M(4) N(5)

Q.34 A.34

How was it you and the members of your family or household came to give to:

(REPEAT FOR EACH FIELD MENTIONED IN Q.29)

Would you say that you decided to give on your own, responded to being asked by someone, responded to a letter or to an advertisement in the media or a telephone request?

		Own	Asked	Letter	Advertisement	Telephone	Other (Please Specify)	Don't know
a. Health	a.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
b. Education	b.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
c. Religous organizations	c.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
d. Human services	d.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
e. Environment	e.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
f. Public/society benefit	f.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
g. Recreation - adults	g.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
h. Arts, culture, and humanities	h.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
i. Work-related organizations	i.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
j. Political organizations	j.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
k. Youth development	k.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
l. Private and community foundations	l.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
m. International/foreign	m.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9
n. Other	n.	1	2	3	4	5	0______	9

Q.35 **IF MADE CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN Q,29, ASK Q,35. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.38.**	**A.35**
In making your contributions to a church, synagogue, or mosque, do you or the members of your family or household try to give a certain percentage of your income each year?	1 Yes 2 No -- SKIP TO Q.37 9 Don't know/No answer
Q.36 What percentage is that?	**A.36** ____________% (WRITE IN)
Q.37 In making these contributions, do you or the members of your family or household try to give a fixed dollar amount each week - as in making a pledge - or do you decide what to give each time you attend religious services?	**A.37** 1 Give fixed amount 2 Decide each time 3 Mixed, both (VOLUNTEERED) 9 Don't know/No answer
IF CONTRIBUTIONS TO NONRELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN Q.29, ASK Q.38, OTHERS GO TO Q.41	
Q.38 In making your charitable contributions to organizations other than religious ones, do you or the members of your family or household try to give certain percentage of your income each year?	**A.38** 1 Yes 2 No — SKIP TO Q.40 3 Don't know/No answer
Q.39 What percentage is that?	**A.39** ____________% (WRITE IN)
Q.40 In making these contributions, do you have some total amount which you or the members of your family or household feel you should give annually, or you make decisions on each gift on its own merit?	**A.40** 1 Have total amount 2 Make decision on merit 3 Mixed, both (VOLUNTEERED) 9 Don't know/No answer

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.41 **A.41**

I am going to read you some statements about the role and responsibilities of charities, (including all kinds of organizations to which people contribute time or money.) Please tell me whether you agree strongly, mostly agree, mostly disagree or disagree strongly.

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
a. The need for charitable organizations is greater now than five years ago	a.	1	2	3	4	9
b. Charitable organizations are more effective now in providing services than five years ago	b.	1	2	3	4	9
c. I place a low degree of trust in charitable organizations	c.	1	2	3	4	9
d. Most charitable organizations are honest and ethical in their use of donated funds	d.	1	2	3	4	9
e. I believe most charitable organizations are administered by honest people	e.	1	2	3	4	9
f. On the whole, I believe that my donation is put to an appropriate use when I give to a charitable organization	f.	1	2	3	4	9
g. Most charitable organizations are wasteful in their use of funds	g.	1	2	3	4	9

Q.42

People help other people in ways besides giving money, time or other things to organized groups. Sometimes people help needy people directly. During the pas twelve months, did you or members of your family or household, give money, food, or clothing ro any of the following types of people?

A.42

		Yes	No	DK
a.	The himeless or street people	1	2	0
b.	A needy neighbor	1	2	0
c.	A needy relative	1	2	0
d.	A needy friend	1	2	0
e.	Another needy person	1	2	0

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.43

Overall, is the amount of money you and the members of your family or household gave to charity in the past year about the same as you usually give - or was it a larger amount or a smaller amount?

A.43

1. About the same — GO TO Q.45
2. Larger — ASK Q.44
3. Smaller — ASK Q.44
0. Not sure

Q.44

Was there any particular reason you gave more/less money to charity in the past year?

A.44

____

____

____

____

(PROBE: WHAT ELSE?)______________

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.45

Compared with other people like yourself, do you think you and the members of your family or household are currently giving more, less, or about the same amount to charity?

A.45

1 More

2. Less

3. About the same

9. Not sure (VOLUNTEERED)

Q.46 All in all, are you and the members of your family or household giving as much money to religious organizations as you think you should be giving?	**A.46** 1 Yes 2 No 0 Not sure (VOLUNTEERED)
Q.47 All in all, are you and the members of your family or household giving as much to other than religious organizations as you think you should be giving?	**A.47** 1 Yes 2 No 0 Not sure (VOLUNTEERED)
Q.48 Are there any organizations you and the members of your family or household stopped giving to this year?	**A.48** 1 Yes 2 No — **GO TO Q.51**
Q.49 (APPENDIX A) Which types of organizations?	**A.49** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
Q.50 Why is that?	**A.50** ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.51	**A.51**
In the past year have you and the members of your family or household given contributions to any organizations in which you have not given before?	1 Yes 2 No — **GO TO Q.54**
Q. 52 (APENDEX A)	**A.52**
Which type of organizations?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Q.53	A.53		
Which of the following reasons describe why you began giving? (JUST READ OFF THE NUMBER OR NUMBERS IN FRONT OF THE CORRECT RESPONSES. CIRCLE RESPONSES.)	Yes	No	
	1	2	Receiving a letter asking you to give
	1	2	Receiving a phone call a asking you to give
	1	2	Someone coming to the door asking you to give
	1	2	Being asked at work to give
	1	2	Being asked to give by someone you know well
	1	2	Seeing a television commercial asking you to give
	1	2	Reading a newspaper or magazine advertisement asking you to give
	1	2	Read/heard news story
	1	2	Being asked to give in a telethon or radiothon
	1	2	Asked by clergy to give
	1	2	Other ______________ **(SPECIFY)**

Q.54	A.54	Major	Minor	Not a Motivation
The questions immediately before dealt with charitable giving, now I have a few questions about your personal motivation that may involve both charitable giving of money and volunteering time in general, not just last year. First, were tax considerations and deductions a major motivation, a minor motivation, or not a motivation for your charitable giving or not a volunteering? **ASK ABOUT EACH**				
a. Tax considerations and deductions	a.	1	2	3
b. Being asked to contribute or volunteer by a personal friend or business associate (Was that a major motivation, a minor motivation, or not a motivation for your charitable giving?)	b.	1	2	3
c. Giving back to society some of the benefits it gave you	c.	1	2	3
d. Feeling that those who have more should help those with less	d.	1	2	3
e. Creating a remembrance of you or your family	e.	1	2	3

f. Gaining a sense of personal satisfaction	f.	1	2	3
g. Fulfilling a business or community obligation	g.	1	2	3
h. Serving as an example to others	h.	1	2	3
i. Insuring the continuation of activities or institutions I or my family benefit from	i.	1	2	3
j. Meeting religious beliefs or commitments	j.	1	2	3
k. Being encouraged by an employer	k.	1	2	3

Q.55	A.55			
Which of the following goals do you hope to accomplish by your charitable giving of money and volunteering time? First, what about helping individuals meet their material needs, is this a major goal, a minor goal, or not a goal of your charitable giving or volunteering? **ASK EACH:**				
		Major	Minor	Not a Goal
a. Helping individuals meet their material needs	a.	1	2	3
b. Teaching people to be more self-sufficient	b.	1	2	3
c. Increasing opportunities for others	c.	1	2	3
d. Improving the cultural life of the community	d.	1	2	3
e. Enhancing the moral basis of society	e.	1	2	3
f. Changing the way society works	f.	1	2	3
g. Finding cures for diseases	g.	1	2	3
h. Helping organizations that work at the grassroots level	h.	1	2	3
i. Promoting global peace	i.	1	2	3

j. Protecting the natural environment	j.	1	2	3
k. Keeping taxes or other costs down	k.	1	2	3
l. Making good use of my free time	l.	1	2	3
m. Helping me to obtain job experience	m.	1	2	3
n. Improving or learning new skills	n.	1	2	3

Q.56	**A.56**	
AS a goal to strive towards, what percent of their total annual income before taxes do you think Americans should try to give to charitable organizations, such as, educational and religious organizations? **(DO NOT READ)**	1	Less than 1 percent
	2	1 but less than 2 percent
	3	2 but less than 3 percent
	4	3 but less than 4 percent
	5	4 but less than 5 percent
	6	5 but less than 10 percent
	7	10 percent or more
	8	Depends
	9	Don't know

Q.57 As a goal to strive towards, how many hours of volunteer work each week on average do you think Americans should perform? **(DO NOT READ)**	**A.57** 1 None 2 Less than one hour 3 1 hour but less than 2 hours 4 2 hours but less than 3 hours 5 3 hours but less than 4 hours 6 4 hours but less than 5 hours 7 5 hours or more 8 Depends 9 Don't know
Q.58 Have you heard about the national program, GIVE FIVE, the goal being for people to become "fivers" by contributing at least 5 percent of income to charities and religious organizations and volunteering at least 5 hours per week?	**A.58** 1 Yes 2 No – GO TO Q.60

Q.59 How did you learn about the "GIVE FIVE" campaign? **(CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)**	**A.59** Yes No 1 2 TV 1 2 Radio 1 2 Newspapers 1 2 Magazines 1 2 Employer 1 2 Other (SPECIFY)
Q.60 In the past two months, have you seen a public service message from a charitable organization on television?	**A.60** 1 Yes 2 No 3 Can't recall
Q.61 For your 1989 federal tax return that is normally due by April 15, 1990, will you itemize your deductions, that is use the 1040 long form and Schedule A?	A.61 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know/No answer (2, 9) GO TO Q.63
Q.62 Will you be claiming a deduction for charitable contributions?	A.62 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know

Q.63 Have you (and/or your spouse) made a will?	**A.63** 1 Yes 2 No – GO TO Q.65 9 Don't know
IF YES IN Q.63, ASK: Q.64 Have you left a bequest to a charitable or religious organization in your will?	**A.64** 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know
ASK EVERYONE: Q.65 Planned giving is an increasingly popular form of making charitable gifts. It involves using noncash assets (like stock or real estate) and may be made in a form which produces an income or other financial benefit for the donor or the donor's family. Have you ever considered a planned gift?	**A.65** 1 Yes 2 No — **GO TO Q.68**
IF YES IN Q.65, ASK: A.66 Did you actually make the gift?	**A.66** 1 Yes 2 No — **GO TO Q.68**

Q.67

Did it involve any of the following? (READ)

A.67

Yes	No	
1	2	A gift of appreciated stock
1	2	A gift of real estate
1	2	A life income trust or annuity
1	2	A gift of life insurance
1	2	Other (SPECIFY)

Q.68

Which of the following aspects of your background influence your charitable giving of money and volunteering time? First, what about your parents' example, is that a major influence, a minor influence, or not an influence on your charitable giving or volunteering?
(REPEAT FOR EACH)

A.68

	Major	Minor	Not an Influence
a. Your parents' example	1	2	3
b. The impact of a personal or medical crisis	1	2	3
c. Social or political philosophy	1	2	3
d. Personal values	1	2	3
e. Religious beliefs	1	2	3
f. Having been helped in the past by others	1	2	3

Q.69 **(ATTACHMENT 4 – AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE)** What is your religious affiliation?	**A.69** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 None
Q.70 Do you attend church or synagogue services? **(READ LIST)**	**A.70** 1 Every week or nearly every week 2 Once or twice a month 3 Only a few times a year, or 4 Not at all
Q.71 Are you and the members of your family or household a member of a church or synagogue?	**A.71** 1 Yes, respondent 2 Yes, family 3 Yes, both 4 No, no one

And now, just a few questions so that my office will have some information about the background of each respondent.

Q.901 How many persons, including yourself and all children, are living in this household?	**A.901** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 or more

Q.902a How many children under 18 years of age are now living in this household?	**A.902a** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 or more 0 None — GO TO Q.903
Q.902b What are their ages? (CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CATEGORY OR CATEGORIES)	**A.902b** 1 Under 3 years of age 2 3 - 5 years of age 3 6 - 9 years of age 4 10 - 12 years of age 5 13 - 17 years of age
Q.903 Do you have any children in college?	**A.903** 1 Yes 2 No — GO TO Q.904a
Q.903a How many?	**A.903a** 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.904a We are interested in finding out how often people are at home to watch TV or to listen to the radio. Would you mind telling me whether or not you happened to be at home yesterday (last night, last Saturday, last Sunday) at this particular time? **(INTERVIEWER: SEE INTERVIEWER'S BULLETIN FOR HANDLING THIS QUESTION)**	**A.904a** 1 Yes, at home 2 No, not at home
Q.904b How about the day (night, Saturday, Sunday) before at this time?	**A.904b** 1 Yes, at home 2 No, not at home
Q.904c And how about the day (night, Saturday, Sunday) before that at this time? That was________	**A.904c** 1 Yes, at home 2 No, not at home

Q.905a	**A.905a**
Which category best describes your present employmen?	1 Self-employed full-time 2 Self-employed part-time 3 Work for someone else full-time 4 Work for someone else part-time 5 Not employed — **GO TO Q.906d**
Q.905b	**A.905b**
Which description on this card best describes your present employment status?	1 Private for profit company or business or individual 2 Private not-for-profit tax-exempt, or charitable organization 3 Federal government 4 State government 5 Local government 6 Self-employed

Q.906 (ATTACHMENT 5 AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE)	**A.906**
Which of these categories most nearly describes the kind of work that you do. **JUST CALL OFF THE LETTER, PLEASE.** **(INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNEMPLOYED AND NEITHER HOUSEWIFE OR RETIRED, ASK WHAT TYPE OF WORK HE/SHE WOULD DO IF EMPLOYED)**	1 A — 1 K 2 B — 2 L 3 C — 3 M 4 D — 4 N 5 E — 5 O 6 F — 6 Other_______________ **(SPECIFY)** 7 G — 9 Can't say 8 H 9 I 0 J
Q.906a	**A.906a**
For those respondents indicating paid employment: What is your estimate of your average dollar wage or salary per hour?	Average $ per hour _________ Don't know/can't say = 999
Q.906b	**A.906b**
Could you work additional hours at approximately this or a higher dollar rate if you wanted to?	1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know/Can't say

Q.906c	**A.906c**
In the dollar amount you gave, did you consider such frequent labor costs as employer payments for social security, unemployment and health insurance, and other employee benefits as paid holidays, sick leave and vacations?	1 No 2 No
Q.906d	**A.906d**
ASK ALL NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS: Considering your work experience, education and skills, if you were to take a paid job now, how much do you estimate you could earn per hour?	Average $ per hour ________
Q.906e	**A.906e**
In the dollar amount you gave, did you consider such frequent labor costs as employer payments for social security, unemployment and health insurance, and other employee benefits such as paid holidays, sick leave and vacations?	1 Yes 2 No

Q.907	**A.907**
Are you the chief wage earner?	1 Yes — **GO TO Q.912**
	2 No — **GO TO Q.908**
Q.908	**A.908**
Who is the chief wage earner in this household?	1 Husband of respondent
	2 Wife of respondent
	3 Father of respondent
	4 Mother of respondent
	5 Son of respondent
	6 Daughter of respondent
	7 Other male
	8 Other female

Q.908a Which category best describes the employment of the chief wage earner?	**A.908a** 1 Self-employed full-time 2 Self-employed part-time 3 Work for someone else full-time 4 Work for someone else part-time 5 Not employed
Q.909 (ATTACHMENT 5 AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE) Which of these categories most nearly describes the kind of work the chief wage earner in your immediate family does?.	**A.909**

1	A	1	K
2	B	2	L
3	C	3	M
4	D	4	N
5	E	5	O
6	F	6	Other__________ (SPECIFY)
7	G	9	Can't say
8	H		
9	I		
0	J		

Q.910	A.910
Which description describes the chief wage earner's present employment?	1 Private for profit company or business or individual
	2 Private not-for-profit tax-exempt, or charitable organization
	3 Federal government
	4 State government
	5 Local government
	6 Self-employed

Q.911	A.911	
What was the last grade or class the chief wage earner completed in school?	1	None, or grades 1-4
	2	Grades 5, 6, or 7
	3	Grade 8
	4	High school incomplete, grades 9-11
	5	High school graduate, grade 12
	6	Technical, trade or business, incomplete
	7	Technical, trade or business, graduate
	8	College, university, incomplete
	9	College, university, graduate
	1	Graduate/professional school, incomplete
	2	Graduate/professional, complete

Q.912	**A.912**
What is your position in this household?	1 Male head of household
	2 Female head of household/wife of head of household
	3 Son of head of household
	4 Daughter of head of household
	5 Father of head of household
	6 Mother of head of household
	7 Other male
	8 Other female
Q.913	A.913
Are you married or single?	1 Married
	2 Single
	3 Divorced
	4 Separated
	5 Widowed

Q.914a How many others living in this household are employed either full-time or part-time?	**A.914a** 1 2 3 4 5 or more 6 None — **GO TO Q.917**
A.914b How is/are this/these person(s) related to you?	**A.914b** 1 Wife 2 Husband 3 Mother 4 Father 5 Son 6 Daughter 7 Other male 8 Other female

IF ONLY ONE PERSON IN Q.914a, ASK THE FOLLOWING ABOUT THAT PERSON. IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK ABOUT THE ONE NEAREST THE TOP OF THE LIST IN Q.914b.

Q.914c

Which category
best describes your (person named
in Q.914b) employment status?

A.914c

1 Self-employed full-time

2 Self-employed part-time

3 Work for someone else full-time

4 Work for someone else part-time

5 Not employed — **GO TO Q.917**

Q.915 (ATTACHMENT 5 AT END OF QUESTIONNAIRE)

Please tell me which of these
categories most
nearly describes the kind of
work (he/she) does?

A.915

1	A	1	K
2	B	2	L
3	C	3	M
4	D	4	N
5	E	5	O
6	F	6	Other ____________ **(SPECIFY)**
7	G	9	Can't say
8	H		
9	I		
0	J		

Q.916	**A.916**
Which description best describes his/her present employment?	1 Private for profit company, business or individual
	2 Private not-for-profit tax-exempt, or charitable organization
	3 Federal government
	4 State government
	5 Local government
	6 Self-employed

Q.917	**A.917**
Do you own or rent your primary home?	1 Own
	2 Rent
	3 Other arrangement

Q.918	**A.918**
What was the last grade or class you COMPLETED in school?	1 None, or grades 1-4
	2 Grades 5, 6, or 7
	3 Grade 8
	4 High school incomplete, grades 9-11
	5 High school graduate, grade 12
	6 Technical, trade or business, incomplete
	7 Technical, trade or business, graduate
	8 College, university, incomplete
	9 College, university, graduate
	1 Graduate/professional school, incomplete
	2 Graduate/ professional, complete

Q.919

And, what is your age?

(RECORD ACTUAL AGE)

A.919

FIRST DIGIT	SECOND DIGIT	
1	1	
2	2	(ANY AGE IN
3	3	EXCESS OF 99
4	4	IS TO BE CODED
5	5	"99")
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	
	0	

Q.920

Are you, yourself, of Hispanic origin or descent, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or other Spanish background?

A.920

1	Yes
2	No
y	Don't know

Q.921	**A.921**
CHECK WHETHER:	1 White man
	2 White woman
	3 Black man
	4 Black woman
	5 Asian man
	6 Asian woman
	7 Other man ________________ **(SPECIFY)**
	8 Other woman ________________ **(SPECIFY)**
Q.922	**A.922**
Were you born in this country?	1 Yes — **SKIP TO Q.924**
	2 No
Q.923	**A.923**
In what country were you born?	________________
IF YES ON Q.922, ASK:	
Q.924	**A.924**
How many of your parents were born in this country?	0 None
	1 One
	2 Both

Q.925

How many of your grandparents were born in this country?

A.925

0	None		
1	One	2	Two
3	Three	4	All Four

Q.926

From what country did most of your ancestors come? **(WRITE DOWN THE MOST IMPORTANT)**

A.926

____

Q.927

Would you please give me the letter of the group which best represents, before taxes, the total annual income in 1989 — including wages, salaries, interest, dividends, social security, and other forms, before taxes, of all the members of your immediate family living in your household? **(JUST READ OFF THE LETTER)**

A.927

1	Under $7,000	8	$35,000 - $39,999
2	$7,000 - $9,999	9	$40,000 - $49,999
3	$10,000 - $14,999	10	$50,000 - $59,999
4	$15,000 - $19,999	11	$60,000 - $74,999
5	$20,000 - $24,999	12	$75,000 - $99,999
6	$25,000 - $29,999	13	$100,000 or more
7	$30,000 - $34,999		

Q.928	**A.928**
Who in your family is considered most involved in deciding which charities your household will give to?	1 Respondent 2 Spouse 3 Both husband and wife together 4 Other family member

ASK EVERYONE:

So that my office can check my work in this interview, if it wants, may I have your name, address and telephone number, please?

NAME____

ADDRESS____TELEPHONE__________

1 Unlisted
2 Refused telephone number
3 No telephone

CITY____

STATE CODE____________________________________ZIP CODE___

I hereby attest that this is a true and honest interview: PLACE BADGE HERE:________________

Interviewer's Signature/Date__________________________________ LABEL____

ATTACHMENT 1

Type of Organization

Private Sector

1. For-Profit – A for-profit organization provides a service to make a profit for its owner or stockholders, such as Humana hospital, Kiddy Day Care Center, etc.

2. Nonprofit, Religious – A nonprofit, religious organization is run or sponsored by a religious group, for example all churches and synagogues, parochial schools, day care centers, orphanages, the Salvation Army, B'nai B'rith, etc.

3. Nonprofit, Nonsectarian – A nonprofit, nonsectarian organization that provides a service for which all money goes into the organization's services, e.g., Red Cross, March of Dimes, Planned Parenthood, PTA, etc.

Government (Public Sector) – Provides services funded by taxpayers.

4. Local, City, County – Examples include elementary and secondary schools, family services, hospitals, parks, libraries, etc.

5. State – Examples include state hospitals, institutions for the mentally retarded, employment services, colleges and universities, museums.

6. Federal, U.S. – Examples include extension services, citizens committees, Vista, Peace Corps, V.A. hospitals, federal prisons.

ATTACHMENT 2

1. Aide/Assistant to Paid Employees, e.g., for Community Health, Candy Striper, Teachers' Aide/School Aide/Lunchroom aide
2. Aides to Clergy
3. Assisting The Elderly/Handicapped/Social Service Recipients (Not as part of an organization or group)
4. Baby-sitting (Not paid or as part of an organization or groups)
5. Choir Members/Directors
6. Church Ushers
7. Deacon/Deaconess
8. Parish Visitors/Missionaries
9. Sunday School/Bible Teachers
10. Driver
11. Board Member or Trustee
12. Office Personnel/Office Work/Telephone Answerer
13. Organization Officers (Elected or Appointed)
14. Committee Member
15. Campaign Workers/Election Day Workers
16. Cleaning/Janitorial Work
17. Blood Banks/Blood Donation Station
18. Nursing Homes
19. Visiting Nurse
20. Fire/Rescue Squad Volunteers
21. Coach/Director/Recreational Volunteer
22. Librarian/Aide
23. Teacher/Tutor (Not as aide to paid employee)
24. Youth Group Leader/Aide (Scouts, 4-H, Junior Achievement)
25. Community Coordinators

26. Counselor (Big Brothers/Sisters, Substance Abuse Prevention)

27. Social Service Counselor

28. Arts Volunteer (Theater, Arts, and Music)

29. Ushers/Guides/Tour Leader

30. Civic/Social Group Spokesperson

31. Meeting/Convention Planners

32. Poll Takers

33. Other ____________________

(SPECIFY)

ATTACHMENT 3

1A Fundraising for Health – Fundraising campaigns of the major health associations, such as the American Heart Association, American Cancer Society, March of Dimes, etc.

2A Fundraising for Education – Campaigns of such groups as the United Negro College Fund, college and universities, elementary and secondary schools, scholarship fund.

3A Religious Organizations – Religion-related, spiritual development (includes giving to churches, synagogues, monasteries, convents seminaries, etc., but not giving to church- affiliated schools offering broad educational curricula, nursing homes, Catholic charities, Jewish federations, etc.).

4A Human Services – Day care centers; foster care services; family counseling; consumer protection; legal aid; crime and delinquency prevention; employment/jobs; food; housing, shelter; public safety, emergency preparedness and relief; recreation, sports, athletics; Red Cross, YMCA, and other similar multiservice organizations, United Way, Catholic Charities, Protestant Welfare Agencies, United Jewish Appeal, etc.

5A Environment (including animals) – Environmental quality protection, beautification; animal-related activities (exhibitions, public education, animal population control; protection and welfare; humane societies, wildlife and animal sanctuaries).

6A Public/Society Benefit – Civil rights, community and social action, advocacy (includes minority and women's equity issues); community improvement, community capacity planning; science; technology; technical assistance; voluntarism; philanthropy; charity, between groups, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.; consumers organizations, advocacy organizations, such as nuclear freeze, antipoverty boards, etc.

7A Recreation (for adults) – Membership clubs in such areas as swimming, boating, skiing, aviation, rifle marksmanship, hunting.

8A Arts, Culture, and Humanities – Theaters, operas, symphony orchestras, dance groups, public TV and radio, historical preservation societies, art galleries and museums, zoos, botanical gardens, etc.

9A Work-related Organizations – Labor unions, credit unions, professional associations (lawyers, medical personnel, engineers, etc.), Chamber of Commerce, industrial standard committees, etc.

1B Political Organizations – Political party clubs (Democratic, Republican, other), nonpartisan political or community groups.

2B Youth Development – Boy and Girl Scouts; Camp Fire Groups; 4-H Clubs; youth groups with religious affiliations, such as Catholic Youth Organizations, Little Leagues, and other athletic groups engaged in youth development.

3B Private and Community Foundations – Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Foundation, etc., San Francisco Foundation, New York Community Trust, Boston Foundation, Cleveland Foundation, Fund for the City of New York, etc.

4B International/Foreign (in U.S. and Abroad) – International education; health abroad; international peace or security; refugee-related activities; relief abroad; other social services; student exchange and aid; cultural exchange; economic development; technical assistance; promotion of friendly relations among nations; United Nations and its associations.

5B. Other - (Please specify)

ATTACHMENT 4

Baptist:
1 Southern Baptist Convention
2 American Baptist Convention
3 The National Baptist Convention of America
4 The National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.
5 Other Baptist
6 Baptist; Do not know which denomination

7 Episcopalian

Lutheran:
8 American Lutheran Church
9 Lutheran Church in America
10 Missouri Synod Lutheran
11 Other Lutheran
12 Lutheran; do not know which denomination

Methodist:
13 United Methodist Church
14 A.M.E. Zion Church
15 A.M.E. Church
16 Other Methodist
17 Methodist; do not know which denomination

Presbyterian:
18 Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
19 United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
20 Other Presbyterian
21 Presbyterian; do not know which denomination

22 United Church of Christ (or Congregationalist or Evangelical and Reformed)
23 Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
24 Other Protestant
25 Protestant, unspecified
26 Roman Catholic
27 Muslims
28 Buddhist or Oriental Religion
29 Hindu or Eastern mystic religion
30 Mormons (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)
31 Eastern Orthodox
32 Jewish
33 Other

ATTACHMENT 5

A. Professional Worker, for example, lawyer, doctor, scientist, teacher, engineer, graduate nurse, accountant, programmer, systems analyst, musician.

B. Works at a Skilled Trade or Craft, for example, printer, baker, tailor, electrician, machinist, linesman, railroad engineer, plumber or does mechanic work such as garage mechanic, carpenter, etc.

C. Semi-Skilled Worker, for example, operates a machine in a factory, is an assembly line worker in a factory, drives a truck, taxi cab or bus, etc.

D. Manager, Executive or Official in business, government agency or other organization.

E. Runs Own Business with Two or More Employees - such as a store, factory, plumbing contracting, etc.

F. Is a Farm Owner or Farm Manager.

G. A Clerical or Office Worker in business, government agency, or other type of organization - such as typist, secretary, postal clerk, telephone operator, computer operator, keypunch operator, or bank clerk, etc.

H. Sales Worker, for example, a clerk in a store, a door-to-door salesman

I. Manufacturer's Representative, for example, outside salesman/woman, sales representative.

J. Service Worker who performs services, for example, a policeman/woman, fireman, waiter or waitress, maid, nurse's aid, attendant, barber or beautician, etc.

K. Laboring Worker (other than farm), for example, plumber's helper, longshoreman, garbageman, or other physical work.

L. Is a Farm Laborer or Helper, farm foreman.

M. Retired

N. Full-time Student

O. Housewife

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